THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor | FORWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 20. | SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1849. | NUMBER 25.

Select Poetry.

THE EVENING HYMN.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

Another day, with mute adue,
Has gone down yon untrodden sky;
And still it looks as clear and blue
As when it first was hung on high!
The sinking sun, the darkening cloud,
That drew the lightening in its rear,
The thunder, trumping deep and loud,
Have left no footmark there.

The village bells, with silver chime,
Came softened o'er the distant shore.
Though I have heard them many a time
They never rung so sweet before—
A silence rang upon the hill,
A listening awe pervades the air!
The very flowers are shut, and still,
And bowed as if in prayer.

And in this hushed and breathless close,
O'er earth, and air, and sky, and sea,
A still low voice in silence goes,
Which speaks alone, great God, of Thee—
The whispering leaves, the far off brook,
The linnet's warble fainter grown,
The hive-bound bee, the homeward rook,
All these their Maker own.

The deepining woods, the fading trees,
The grasshopper's last feeble sound,
The flowers just wakened by the breeze,
All leave the stillness more profound.
The twilight takes a deeper shade,
The dusky pathways darker grow,
And silence reigns in glen and glade,
While all 's mute below.

The other eyes as sweet as this
Will close upon as calm a day;
Then, sinking down the deep abyss,
Will, like the last, be swept away
Until Eternity is gained—
The boundless sea without a shore,
That without time for ever reigned,
And will when Time's no more.

Now nature sinks in soft repose,
A living semblance of the grave;
The dew steals noiseless on the rose,
The boughs have almost ceased to wave;
The silent sky, the sleeping earth,
Tree, mountain, stream, the humble sod—
All tell from whom they had their birth,
And cry "Behold a God."

A Tale of the Prairies.

From the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter.

WASKAMAH;

OR THE

RED ROSE OF THE SHOSHONES:

A True Story of the Far West.

BY JOHN K. TOWNSEND, M. D.

CHAPTER I.

The plains skirting the upper part of the great Shoshone valley, as it is called, near the head of the Snake, or Lewis' River, are of great extent; covered, generally, with volcanic rocks, strown about in endless confusion, and supporting little vegetation except the dry, aromatic wormwood, called *Sage* by the hunters and trappers who traverse these regions. In the vicinity of the river, however, and along the margins of its affluents and tributaries, are strips of fine arable land, sometimes of considerable extent, covered, at almost all seasons, by heavy, sweet grass, affording excellent pasture to the Indians' horses, and feeding immense herds of Bisons, and other wild graminivorous animals. Here may be seen the stately elk, stalking over the green sward, with head erect, and antlers thrown back, as if he considered himself the acknowledged lord of the domain; while the fleet, but timid and suspicious antelope skims over the ground, which he appears scarcely to touch, so light and agile are his motions. Many of the larger wild animals of the Rocky Mountain region are found in this valley; but the most ferocious, and most dreaded by all, both Indians and white traders, is the great Grizzly bear, which skulks in the low bushes of service, choke-cherry, currant, &c., occasionally varying his repast by killing and devouring a sick or wounded buffalo. He rarely attacks a man, unless sorely pressed by hunger, or infuriated by wounds. In consequence of his unsurpassed ferocity, the killing of the grizzly bear is considered by the Shoshone and Banneck tribes, a feat entitling the bold and fortunate hunter to be looked upon as a chief; and such only as have, unaided, slaughtered the beast, are permitted to wear around their necks a bracelet formed of its terrific claws.

The Snake and Banneck Indians are affiliated tribes; though they do not constantly reside together; the latter usually inhabiting the lower portion of the country, near the shores of the Oregon, or Columbia river, and the former confining themselves chiefly to the upper country in the great valley of the Shoshone.

In the autumn of the year 18—, a large party of Snakes was returning from an unsuccessful war expedition against the Grand Pawnees. The *braves* seemed dissatisfied and disheartened, and the great chief, *Pahmutah* himself, was downcast at his want of success. The whole party, consisting of more than five hundred warriors, had but five led horses, which had been taken from the Pawnees, and but one scalp ornamented the wampum belt of the Snake chief. As the war party approached the elevated land from which a view could be obtained of the valley of the Shoshone, the horses were checked to a slow walk; and when the hill was gained, every Indian saw, with a feeling akin to shame, the willow lodges scattered over the beautiful and far extended plain. Never before had the Shoshones gone on the war-path against their hereditary foe but they had driven before them towards their own valley, whole herds of their enemy's horses, and never until now had the belts of the most undistinguished of their young men been without the reeking scalp lock of the hateful Pawnee. In all previous expeditions, when this hill was gained, it was the custom of the triumphant Snakes to raise the victorious whoop until the sound roused the dwellers in the wigwams; and in a few minutes, the youths, and even the women and children of the tribe were dashing out, mounted and on foot, to welcome the return of the successful warriors; to exult over their brave deeds, and to wail for the loss of those who had fallen. But now, nothing had been done worthy of being commemorated by a single whoop; and, as the lodges came in view, the tall and commanding person of Pahmutah sunk, almost to his saddle-bow, with shame and vexation.

At this moment one of the young braves, who had ridden some hundred yards ahead of the party, was seen dashing back at full speed; and approaching the chief, pronounced in a full, calm, but inwardly exulting voice, the single word, "*Tabiboo*," (white-men.) The effect was electric. The chief recovered his presence of mind and haughty bearing in an instant; and before another minute had elapsed, fifty or sixty well mounted Indians were following, at a gallop, the lead of the scout. This party entered a large copse on the verge of the hill, about a hundred yards from the main body of the travellers, who continued to pass on slowly towards the encampment of the tribe. In a few minutes the whoop issued from the bushes so loud and fierce that the heart of any white man, however brave, would have thrilled with horror. Even the chief and his band halted for a moment as if surprised. In a moment after, the scout and his party were seen issuing at a rapid gallop from the bushes, he and one of his companions leading horses on which were seated two white men. As they rode in among the war-party, Pahmutah started. He breathed hard, and his chest heaved with incontrolable emotion. Then a smile, fierce, implacable and deadly, irradiated his swarthy lineaments, and he said, in a low voice, and through his clenched teeth, to the young warrior who had been foremost in the capture.

"Wahconza has done well." The "Red Rose of the Shoshones" shall leave the lodge of her father to cook his venison and make his moccasins when he goes on the war-path against the Pawnee. Wahconza shall be my son."

The eye of the young chief lighted up with pride and pleasure, and he approached the Sachem as if to speak with him, but Pahmutah waved his hand with a haughty and imperious gesture. Wahconza fell back, and the party passed slowly on towards the village in the valley.

The white man whose horse was led by the scout, was extraordinarily tall and athletic. His height must have considerably exceeded six feet. His chest was broad and flat, with great breadth of shoulder; and although his person looked thin and spare, every muscle seemed indurated by long exposure and constant and vigorous exercise. His countenance was indicative of bold and fearless courage, combined with an expression of almost child-like simplicity and guilelessness. He was evidently quite at ease in his position, and he several times tapped his captor on the shoulder and said some friendly words to him in the trading language of the country, without, however, in the least degree mollifying his savage conductor, who always returned his mild glance with a malignant scowl that would have terrified a man less fearless. His dress was a deer-skin hunting-shirt, with leggings of the same, a "breech-cloth" of red flannel, and plain elk-skin moccasins. A long rifle lay in the hollow of his arm, and the belt around his body was garnished with a pistol of unusual length, and a large sclaping-knife. The second captive was in appearance widely different from the one just described. He was small in stature, and wore a short, green frock-coat, with a broad collar of Otter fur. His cap, or rather hat—for the brim extended round in a circle—was of blue cloth, turned up at the bottom with Otter fur. He wore pantaloons and moccasins of deer-skin, the former having a profusion of fringes of the same hanging from the side seams. In his hand was an English rifle of very large calibre; two pistols of elegant workmanship, and a small tomahawk inlaid with silver, were stuck in a leathern belt around his waist. This was the well known and eccentric Sir William B——, an Englishman, of noble family, who, for several years had exchanged the gaiety and folly of London *haut ton* for a residence on the wild prairies of our western world, chiefly, doubtless, to enjoy the famous sport of hunting in those regions, and partly, as was whispered, to retrieve a fortune squandered in profusion and extravagance at home. He held a commission in the British Army as captain of dragoons, and hence usually received this title among the mountain hunters; the sturdy republicans preferring the simple appellation *captain* to the higher sounding one to which he was entitled. In his manners to those whom he considered his inferiors, he was mild and affable, associating on terms of perfect freedom with all, and hence was a universal favorite with the rough and illiterate hunters and trappers.

As the war-party proceeded, the two Indians in charge of the captives drew near each other, thus affording to the white men the first opportunity for communication.

"Richardson," began Sir William, "what do you think these fellows will do with us? Is not that tall Indian in advance the chief, Pahmutah, or *Leather-back*, as the men at Fort Hall call him?"

"Yes, Sir William," returned the hunter, "that's the very man, and a fiery critter he is too, when his blood's up, but they say he's a good Ingen on the whole, and friendly to the white people, though I know he's a 'tarnal thief, and will steal whenever he can get a chance. He's been a tradin' to Fort Hall this two years, and Captain T. that has charge of it, calls him *papa*, I guess, for he bought the old man's gal a few weeks ago; she's a celebrated pretty squaw, and"—

"But Richardson," interrupted the other, "what do you think they'll do with us? It would be very inconvenient to me to be detained long in this part of the country, for I am anxious to get on towards Vancouver, in order to procure a passage to England in one of the Hudson's Bay ships."

"Well, Sir William," replied Richardson, "If you speak old Leather-back fair, and give him plenty of presents—" "How can I give him presents, Richardson? You know I have nothing with me except my rifle, my tomahawk and a little ammunition, and I'm sure he shall not have these, unless he scalps me first. 'He might as well take my life as take the means whereby I live';" and Sir William involuntarily smiled at the ludicrousness of quoting Shakspeare in such company, and under such circumstances; "will the old savage take my note for the amount of my ransom, payable at Fort Vancouver?" "I'm *rather* inclined to doubt," replied the hunter, "if a wild Ingen would understand how a scrap of paper could pay him the ransom of a man of your quality; a *Sah'haalle-tie*,' (a great chief;) so the only way I see for it is to let one of his young men run down to the Doctor, at the Fort, with a letter, and bring up the trinkets for the old savage. You must stuff his big lodge full though, for he knows you're no common hunter or trapper like me."

"Confounded it Richardson" grumbled the Baronet, "what a fool I was to let my silly curiosity about the beavers lead me into a scrape like this, when time is valuable to me as it is now. I would give a hundred dollars to leave for Vancouver to-morrow." "Less than half that sum would serve your purpose," replied his companion, "but you *must* wait 'till the runner comes back with the '*property*.' An Ingen is by natur a suspicious animal; he believes all white men to be liars, and I must confess he has had some cause to be doubtful of us, for this tribe, as well as others hereaways, has been wofully cheated by some of the parties of traders from St. Louis." "Well," answered Sir William, "I must bide my time, I suppose; and I presume there can be no danger of ill treatment to either of us while we are compelled to remain prisoners among these Snakes."

"Speak for yourself Captain," replied the blunt hunter, "but God, he knows, I'm not afeard of any Snake that ever lived, except them darned short prairie rattlers. Old Pahmutah knows me too well to guess *that*, though I *expect* he would give two pack of beaver for my scalp. He'll get it now I suppose, because he's got odds against me, but if I had only ten men, such as I could name, with me, and a good chance of bushes to *cache* myself in, I'd give him leave to take it if he could." "You surprise me, old friend, why is the chief so exasperated against you? The Snakes and Bannecks profess to be friendly to the whites, though of course they will steal horses and guns, these being lawful prey to the strongest on the prairies,—as well as require ransom for the release of a party falling into their hands; but I never heard of their taking the life of a white man, nor did I suppose they desired other scalps than those of the Pawnee."

"Why, you must know, Captain," replied the hunter, "that old Leather-back hates me worse than I hate the devil, I'm afeard. I was once settin my traps,—let me see, it was a year ago last winter,—up here on Pelecan creek, near Dicks' Hole, when I hears a sort o' rustlin in the bushes near me. I jerked up my rifle,—which I had laid down while I was settin,—and at that moment three Ingens jumped up close to me. I took a quick aim at the first one, and fired, down he dropped. I made a leap across the creek, and put off as hard as I could go, among the dwarf willows on the other side, leaving six traps, half a pack of beaver skins, and a good horse, to the 'tarnal critters that started me. After I had run about a mile, I stopped and put my ear to the ground, but I could'nt hear 'em on my tail; so I crossed the creek, and after running about hither and yon for a quarter of an hour, took back to the water and walked in it for about four mile, when I came to a rocky country that would leave no trail; then I cut across to meet Captain Serre's party that I knew had left the *rendezvous* about a week before. As good luck would have it, I fell in with Captain Serre near Ross' fork, and travelled with his party about three days. He sold me a good horse, and six traps, and just as I was about leaving his camp early one morning, for my winter hunt, intending to strike up big Snake river, and over towards Fort Hall, who should come into camp but a party of six Snake Ingens, with Leather-back himself at their head. He was ridin upon my horse, that I bought in the States a year before, and he wanted to sell my own beaver-skins to Captain Serre. The moment he came in I saw that he had a bunch of leaves tied on his head. I knew what that meant, and if I had'nt, the way he looked at me would have told me that my mark was under it. If you want to see a scowl that the old one need'nt be ashamed of, look at that Ingen when he sees a man that he wants to scalp. But I gave him as good as he sent, (the sarpent,—I wish my bullet had gone clean through his head, instead of rubbin the bark off,) and before I left the camp I told Serre all about the robbery. That's a real just man, that Serre. He called all the Ingens into his tent, and then sent for me. I told my story and one of our own men put my talk into good Snake lingo. The old savage winced under it, I tell you, but he only said *hugh*, and gave me another amiable look from under his black eyebrows. I told Serre I wanted my own, and he said I should have it; so he took from Leather-back's pile half a pack of beaver and gave it to me, and told me I should have my own horse before the Ingens left camp; and sure enough I got him. Pahmutah looked like fury, but he know'd Serre, and did'nt say a word; so away I went, and have not seen him since till to-day. He owes me six traps yet, and I'll get em out of him before I leave him, unless he takes my scalp sooner than I think."

As Richardson's story ended, the party reached the village of the tribe, situated on a beautiful round plain of perhaps a mile in circumference. The Indian camp consisted of about eighty lodges, made of long twigs of willow, the large ends being driven into the ground, and the extremities bent over and tied together at the apex with leather thongs. One of the lodges, the captives observed, was completely covered with large, square pieces of buffalo-hide,—called *apishemans*—loosely stitched together with deer sinews. The purlieus of the village swarmed with Indians of both sexes, and all ages, as the war-party halted; and when the pale faced prisoners were observed, a yell of fierce and triumphant joy rent the air, accompanied by shouts of *Tabiboo-mash*, *Tabiboomash*, (white men are wicked—white men are wicked.) The two Indians in charge of the prisoners signed to them to alight, well knowing that there was no chance for their escape, surrounded as they were by the fleet and watchful savages. As Pahmutah stepped down from his large and powerful roan horse with the dignity becoming an Indian chief surrounded by his people to whom his slightest word was law, his steed was taken care of by two women of middle age, while another and younger female led forward a low Indian pony bearing the badge of the great sachem. The chief pointed to the ground near where he stood, and stalked moodily away into the village, without even vouchsafing a look towards his captives. In an instant the leather thongs which bound the poles of the chief's lodge were united, the pointed ends of which were driven into the ground obliquely, forming, at the base a diameter of perhaps ten feet: the blunt ends having been previously tied together with strings of leather. A cone was thus formed of eighteen or twenty feet in height; and around these poles was stretched an enormous robe of buffalo hide, with the hair removed, composed of about six entire skins sewed together—The lodge being ready, the women made a sign for the white men to enter it.

"Richardson," said Sir William, after they had seated themselves on the ground within the lodge, "can you speak the Snake language sufficiently to explain to the chief my situation, and arrange with him about the terms of my ransom? If you cannot, we shall be in a rather awkward predicament."

"Why captain," replied the hunter, "don't you know that these Ingens speak the Chinook jargon that they use as the tradin lingo all along the Columbia River? The Hudson's Bay people talk it, and all the Ingens up this way that trade with 'em understand it. You know I've been down three times, and I can talk the ugly stuff a'most like a *natyre*."

At this moment the woman who had set the lodge entered, bearing on her shoulder a bundle of sassafrass boughs which she strewed on the ground, covering them with several large buffalo robes which had been borne on the back of a girl who followed her. The women then, by a sign, invited the white man to sit, and the young girl, depositing her burthen, turned to retire, but the hunter, happening to catch a look at her face, rose from his recumbent posture and detained her. They conversed, in a low voice, for several minutes, the woman in the mean time standing with her head drooping, and her hands folded before her.

The girl was remarkable for extreme delicacy and beauty of face and person. Her fame had extended far and wide through the hunting and trapping regions; and many a white chief would have been glad to fill her father's lodge with all that an Indian values, in exchange for the beautiful Snake girl. In person she was rather below the ordinary height, but faultlessly formed. Her delicately tinted olive cheek bloomed with health; her laughing eyes danced with joy, and beamed with sweetness and intelligence; and an accurate observer would have detected in them, as also around the beautifully formed mouth, an expression of quiet, but deep and impassioned feeling, which needed but an adequate motive to be exhibited in all its true beauty.

Her dress consisted of a single garment, made of the soft and delicate skin of the Antelope, whitened by being rubbed with a peculiar saline efflorescence gathered on the plains—It was sewed together with deer-sinews, and the lower portion of the bodice, which extended over the skirt, was cut into thin stripes on which were strung a quantity of large blue beads. The gown was also ornamented on the shoulders and bosom, with small, seed beads, and the long, white shells, called *hyquas*. Her delicate limbs were enclosed in leggings of red cloth, covered with various colored beads and ribbons; and her little moccasins of deer-skin were tastefully variegated with porcupine quills, exhibiting every variety of rich coloring—suddenly a loud voice was heard at some distance from the tent. She started, saying, in a low tone to the hunter, *ulkie*, (directly, or by and by,) glanced for an instant at Sir William, and left the lodge, followed by the woman.

"Who is that beautiful creature, asked he, and how comes it that you know her?"

"Why that's the celebrated Waskamah; the 'Red Rose of the Shoshones,' as the Ingens call her. A good many of these girls are pretty, but she's sartinly the handsomest one I ever saw, and I've got an eye for good looks yet, I can tell you. She's the daughter of Pahmutah, and sister of the "Mistress of Fort Hall," as the men call Captain T's squaw."

Scarcely had the beautiful Indian maiden left the lodge of her father, when its folds were opened to admit the stern Pahmutah, who, followed by five warriors, among whom was Wahconza, entered the presence of the white man.

Sir William rose on their entrance, but the chief, by a graceful motion of his hand, signed to him to resume his seat, and the whole party squatted, in the Indian fashion, upon the ample buffalo robes. A large pipe was handed to the chief, filled with a fragrant *kanikanik*, (a mixture of tobacco and the dried leaves of the partridge-berry, or the pipsisewa,) which circulated rapidly among the Indians, without the captives being asked to participate, for the space of full half an hour, during which time not a word was uttered by any of the party.

At the conclusion of this indispensible preliminary to all Indian business, the chief rose, made a sign to the captives to do likewise, and the party proceeded towards the centre of the village. As they passed the numerous lodges, the inmates all came forth to gaze upon the white men, but not a word was uttered; the march was conducted in a silence so profound, that Sir William, notwithstanding his confidence of receiving good treatment from the chief, could not resist a feeling of uneasiness. The party halted near the other extremity of the village, where a large number of Indians were seated around a fire, conversing in a low tone, the pipe passing rapidly from hand to hand throughout the half naked assemblage. He knew that his fate would now soon be decided; but he believed that beads and trinkets would be estimated, by this tribe at least, at a much higher value than the scalps of any white man; and Pahmutah was aware that it would militate greatly against his interest to practice any violence upon a "*King Georges Chief*," as it would not only put a stop to his lucrative trade with the Hudson Bay Company, but his own life, and that of many of his tribe would be in drangor from Governor McLaughlin, who was feared as well as respected by all the savages within the sphere of his influence. His chief anxiety therefore was in respect to his companion. He feared, from the story Richardson had told him, that nothing but blood would satisfy Pahmatah for the indignity which he had received. He determined, however, to offer to ransom him; and he hoped so far to excite the cupidity of the Indian by the unprecedentedly large amount, as to weigh down his burning desire of vengeance.

After the party was seated on the ground, and the large pipe had again, for another half hour, circulated among the chiefs, Pahmutah rose, and commenced speaking.—In an instant the whole assembly was silent, and every eye was bent upon the tall and noble person of the Sachem.

"Brothers!" he began, "we have returned from the country of the Pawnees. The Great Spirit was not with us on the war path. Where are our scalps? Here?" holding up the single one which he drew from his belt.—A deep, low groan was heard from his attentive auditors. "Seven suns were we absent from our people. Were my young men cowards? Does the Eagle tremble when he flies near the nest of the Crow? The legs of the Pawnee are stronger than his arms. We hunted him on his own prairies; but his horses are better than the horses of the Shoshones. Brothers, look!" holding up one hand, with the fingers spread, and pointing with the other to the captive animals grazing quietly with the Snake band: "I and four of my young men will go with these, and when the moon gives no light, we will crawl into the lodge of the Pawnee chief. Ugh! he is a squaw. The Shoshones will laugh at his screams when he feels the knife of our women; and the stone-headed arrows of our boys shall make him howl before the fire reaches his scalp.—Brothers! who gave rifles to the Pawnees to take the lives of the Shoshones? Who cheated our young men with powder that would not shoot? Who took from our people their beaver skins for fire-water that would not make us drunk?" The chief ceased speaking, and was silent for several minutes. Then slowly rose to his feet an old decripibed warrior, whose single scalp lock was white as the driven snow. Pahmutah instantly resumed his seat in deference to the father of the tribe; and the old man commenced his harangue in a voice tremulous from age, the husky tones of which nevertheless reached the ear of every one in the assembly. "Pahmutah is brave," commenced the old man, "he is young; his sinews are as the sinews of the moose, and his eye is like the Eagle's that looks at the unclouded sun. The women of the Pawnees howl when they hear the war-hoop of Pahmutah. He is the great warrior of the Shoshones. Sagomocta is old.—He has heard the talk of the great warrior, and he knows that the tomahawk of Pahmutah thirsts for the blood of the Long-Knife." The old man had evidently understood the allusion of the chief of the war-party, and was probably aware of the unextinguishable hatred which burned in his bosom towards the white hunter. At this moment as Richardson looked at Pahmutah, observed face his darkened the ferocious passions which were agitating his heart and the whole party could distinctly hear the grinding of by the warrior's teeth as his glittering eye caught the calmand unconcerned glance of the white man. The old chief proceeded "Sagomocta is old; his fathers chace the moose and the buffalo on the shining plains of the happy hunting grounds the scalp of his only son is drying in the smoke which curls over the lodge of the Pawnee! I want a son whose heart is strong, and whose eye is like the Eagle's, that he may seek out, and bring me, before I die, the scalp of the murderer of my boy. Will my brothers refuse Sagomocta the only boon he ever asked of his tribe?" Pahmutah sprang to his feet; his eye flashing with rage, as if with the design of interupting the old chief's harangue but the aged warrior, bent a stern look upon him and waved his hand. Pahmutah instantly resumed his crouching posture, and the old man exclaimed, in a voice cracked with age, but in which calm determination of passionate earnestness were visible. "Is the father of the Shoshones to be interrupted in his talk by a boy? Did not Sagomocta teach him to strike the buffalo and the Grizzly-bear? Did he not take him, when a little child, from his burning wigwam, where he lay deserted and forgotten on the brest of his dead mother, when the tomahawk of the Pawnee buried in her brain? And shall he dare the old Sagamore at the council fire, and make his talk fall to the ground?"

Pahmutah crouched lower, and bent his head in token of submission. "It is well," proceeded the old man, "The Shoshones have heard the talk of Sagomocta.

Will my people give me the white hunter to be my son; to kill the buffalo and the Elk for the lodge of the old chief; to strike the tomahawk into the head of the murderer of my young Eagle; that when the last shadow shall fall upon the eyes of the old warrior, their dying look may be upon the scalp of the accused Pawnee whose arm made Sagamocta childless!"

A low murmur of applause from a large portion of the assembly answered this speech, and Pahmutah, feeling that for the time at least, he was conquered, bowed his head in submission. The old chief rose, and approaching Richardson, took him by the hand. He started to his feet, and followed his adopted father from the circle. As he passed Pahmutah, his love of a joke for the moment gained the ascendency, and, raising his hand, he brought, it violently down upon the shoulder of the Indian, saying in English, while his little grey eyes twinkled with fun, "Now, brother, be alive, and hunt up them six beaver-traps." The solemn savage did not perhaps comprehend the words of the hunter; but, as the the blow descended, he sprang to his feet like a roused lion, and by an impulse apparently irresistible, half drew his long and dangerous knife from his sheath at his side. His dark eyes actually blazed: he looked upon the white man with an expression of unallowed hate, and his whole frame trembled with deep and surpressed passion. Richardson on the contrary, retained the good humored smile which had lighted up his countenance which he committed the assault; and gazing a moment on the dark and inflamed visage of his his implacable foe, he quietly turned on his heel, shouldered his heavy rifle, and strode away after the old Sagamore.

*All English gentlemen, and those attached to the British forts are thus designated by the Oregon Indians. Americans are distinguished from them by the title of Boston-men."

CHAPTER II.

It was night, and a deep silence brooded over the Snake camp.

Our hunter had become domiciled in the lodge of the father of the tribe; and while the old man lay in a sound sleep, enveloped in his buffalo robe, he quietly arose and taking his rifle and tomahawk, sallied into the open air. Nothing was heard save the occasional neigh of a horse belonging to a large band, the property of the tribe, grazing in the valley, or the distant howl of the prairie wolf roaming the plains in pursuit of its prey. The sturdy hunter took his course directly towards the lodge of his deadliest foe, his object being to see Sir William, and subsequently to arrange with his captor the terms of his friends ransom. What was his surprise, on reaching the chief's tent, to find Pahmutah himself standing like a statue at the entrance. Brave to foolhardiness though he was, he could not refrain from staring at the unexpected sight of this apparition, and, almost involuntarily, threw his rifle to his shoulder. Pahmutah, however, stood motionless; and by the uncertain light of the moon, the hunter fancied he saw a smile very like contempt, pass over his dark and malignant visage. Irritated at this, and ashamed of his momentary trepidation, he stalked up to the chief. "Well, old Leather-back, where's your prisoner?" The chief replied, by pointing to the lodge, and pronouncing sententiously the single word, "*moosum*" (he sleeps.) "Well,—let him alone," replied the hunter, "and let's you and I walk off a little distance, and fix this business about 'King George's' ransom."

These words produced their effect upon the savage; his countenance cleared in a moment, and a satisfied look, mingled with a keen cupidity usurped his harsh, but noble linements.

After retiring to a short distance outside the village, the Indian and the hunter seated themselves upon the ground, and, without further prelude, commenced the arrangement of their trade. In less than half an hour the conference was concluded, and they separated without a word of recrimination, or even an allusion to the cause of strife between them, each taking his own course, the Indian to his wigwam and his prisoner, Richardson to the lodge of his newly adopted father.

Early on the following morning the whole Snake camp was astir. The men, young and old, were lolling listlessly on the ground, watching the rising of the sun, whose early rays were just tipping the summits of the distant hills. Formed in groups, or circles around the lodges, they were enjoying their first morning smoke, the large stone pipe passing rapidly from hand to hand.

The women were alone busy. They were variously employed; the greater number in spreading out to dry large quantities of an article which forms an almost indispensible portion of their winter's subsistence; a tuberous root which they call "*Kamas*," abounding on the adjacent plains. Much of this esculent,—after having been baked or fermented for several days in pits, into which hot stones have been placed, was allowed to remain in its natural form for future use; but a large portion of it was in process of being mashed and made into large square cakes to be dried in the sun.

The beautiful daughter of Pahmutah sat at the entrance of her father's lodge, and seemed to be the only woman attached to the camp who was exempt from labor, if we except the light and easy employment of ornamenting a beautiful legging formed of red cloth, with beads and porcupine quills; but the girl seemed ill at ease. Her beautiful black eyes were frequently lifted from her work, and anxiously directed towards the interior of the lodge, at the mouth of which she was sitting. Then her glance fell upon her father as he smoked with other chiefs in the vicinity, till at length a bright tear dimmed their brilliancy, and she turned away her head to conceal the unwonted expression of her feelings. In a few minutes the folds of the tent were thrown aside, and Sir William appeared. He gave his hand, with a smile, to the girl, who trembled and averted her head, and then walked into the circle composed of the chiefs of the tribe. Pahmutah recognized him but by a glance, signing for him to set with them, which he did, inhaling the fragrant vapor whenever the pipe reached him in course, with all the satisfaction of a genuine mountain man; for, according to the habits of the country, every one who enters it must learn to appreciate the delights of smoking tabacco.

Not a word was uttered by any of the party; the men smoked in silence, and the women continued their labor for a considerable time, when a slight sensation was apparent on the entrence into the circle of the old Sagamore leaning upon the shoulder of his adopted son.

After the two new comers had seated themselves, the chief broke the long silence, addressing himself to Richardson. "Does my brother, the great hunter, stay with the camp of the Shoshones? Will he be a chief, and lift the tomahawk against the Pawnee when he goes on the war-path with my young men?"

"Yes, Leather-back," replied Richardson, "when I go on the war-path with your young men, I'll kill every Pawnee that I see;" then *aside*, and in English to Sir William. "I said *when* I go,—but I won't go. If they were Otto's now he was going to fight, I'd help him with a good will, if only to revenge myself on the sarpents for stealing my horse, my rifle and my traps three years ago and sending me off into the wilderness with no way of getting any thing to eat; so that I had to travel more than a thousand miles on foot, in the dead of winter, and live on prairie-squirrels which I caught with springs made of my own hair. But these Pawnees I think, are pretty good Ingens; they never injured me any how, and I wont kill em merely to oblige Leather-back or old dad here either. As to Leather-back I love him about as much as I do the Otto's"—

While the hunter was speaking, the Indians maintained a respectful silence: and when he had concluded, Pahmutah slowly rose to his feet, and addressed the assembled warriors. "Brothers, Pahmutah and the great white hunter have had a talk; and the *King George Chief* is to send a paper by one of my young men, to the *Doctor* at the big wigwam, telling him to fill Pahmutah's lodge with presents; and when they come, the chief is to go to his people, and the Shoshones are not to follow on his trail. Which of my young men will go to the big wigwam of the King George people?" A score, at least, of the braves of the tribe rose, and by a sign offered their services for the expedition. Pahmutah selected two, and giving them a letter to Governor McLaughlin, previously written for the purpose by the baronet, in less than five minutes the canoe containing the messengers was seen gliding down the rapid current of the Snake River.

The conference was then concluded, and in a few minutes the ground was occupied solely by the women, who continued their avocations as before.

Four days were passed by Sir William in the Snake camp; and if it had not been for his extreme anxiety to reach Fort Vancouver, he would probably have preferred remaining where he was to residing in any other part of the country. Game was very abundant, and he was a keen and successful sportsman. He however felt his captivity in one respect, although in every other he seemed as free as if with his own friends. Altho' buffalo were exceedingly numerous on the plains surrounding the camp, he was not permitted to mount his own excellent horse to pursue them. He was furnished with horses, to be sure, but the chief took care to provide for him such only as did not possess sufficient fleetness to escape pursuit. The object of this precaution he did not fail to perceive, and was therefore fain to abandon buffalo hunting, and turn his attention to other, and less noble game. In all his excursions, he was invariably accompanied by two Indians; but to this he did not object, as it was absolutely necessary to have game carriers.

On the prairies of Snake river, and in the copses by which they are occasionally broken, he found the large and noble Elk, singly and in herds; the Black and white-tailed Deer were plentiful in the wooded region; the Antelope, in large *droves* skimmed over the plains, and several species of large grouse served to impart variety and interest to the sportsman.

Every day of his captivity was spent in roaming over these plains, and he always returned to the camp so laden with spoils that his attendants staggered under the burthens imposed upon them.

During one of these excursions, while the Indians were beating a large clump of service bushes, in the endeavor to raise a *pack* of sharp-tailed Grouse which had been seen to alight there, a Grizzly bear of the largest size rushed out, and made off at a rapid canter, over the prairie. Sir William instantly received his rifle from one of the attendants, and fired at the huge beast within thirty yards. The ball took effect in the back of the neck, not without injuring the spine; and the now infuriated animal turned to take vengeance on his foes, who flew from him in different directions. The baronet was the first who was pursued, but he was a rapid runner; and wounded and bleeding as he was, for a few minutes Bruin gained but little in the race. While still tearing over the ground at the top of his speed, the baronet heard a gun, and looking behind him, had the satisfaction of seeing his enormous antagonist rolling in the dust. He however immediately recovered himself, and made off as vigorously as before in pursuit of his newly made enemy. And perceiving that the speed of the bear began sensibly to diminish, and that his weakness from loss of blood rapidly increased, he hastily reloaded his rifle, and in his turn became the assailant. Running as rapidly as his failing breath permitted, he approached the animal in the rear; and at the same moment had the pleasure of seeing the second Indian coming from an opposite direction to take him in the flank. Finding himself about to be surrounded, the brute halted and looked about him; then erected himself upon his hind feet, his bloody tongue hanging from his mouth, and his fierce eyes rapidly losing their lustre from fatigue and exhaustion. The baronet, by a sign, ordered his men to approach, and the three walked slowly towards him, the bear still maintaining his erect attitude, and glancing his eyes from side to side as if uncertain in which direction to make an attack.

At this moment, and when they were within half rifle distance, Sir William threw his gun to his shoulder, and at its report, "*Old Ephraim*" fell, shot directly through the heart.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

ARISTOCRACY.—There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and humble laborer. Being liberally educated as it is called—they look down with a sort of contempt on those who in some cases have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to her pompous son one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women, too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands, who laugh at the poor and industrious who learn trades or work in factories for a living. "La! how unrefined they are," she says with a scornful sniff, as she lounges on the sofa reading the last pink novel.—We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly belaboring a poor hard working girl calling her low and unrefined. "Why," said she, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic." "Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic. I know him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother when she went out a washing." There reader, if you had been present you would have seen a strange confusion of face, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too prickly to come out. It stuck in her throat. When we hear men or women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy.—We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a wash-woman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn or look with contempt on any virtuous person however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

TO THE GIRLS.—You are all in want of husbands as soon as you can get suitable ones, and that is all right and perfectly natural. But we think, (contrary to the lady's opinion) that a bad husband is worse than none. In choosing observe the following rules:

Never marry a fellow who is ashamed to carry a small bundle; who lies in bed till breakfast time, and until his father has opened the shop and swept it out; who frequents taverns bowling saloons, prize fights &c., who owes his tailor, shoe-maker, washer-woman, jeweler, barber, printer, and land-lady, and never pays his debts; who is always talking about his acquaintances and condemning them; whose tongue is always running about nonsense, and who thinks he is the greatest man in the neighborhood, and yet whom every one despises and shuns. We say, never marry a fellow with any or all of these qualifications. He will be sure to trent you badly or desert you after the honeymoon.

SIMPLICITY PERSONIFIED.—We have seldom heard of an instance of more beautiful simplicity than was evinced by a matter-of-fact witness on a riot-trial case "down-east." "What were the mob doing when you first saw them?" was one of the questions asked by the district attorney. "They was a-singing," replied the witness.—"*Singing!*" exclaimed the public prosecutor; "what were they singing about?" "I don' know, I'm sure, but they was *a-singing*, any how." "Well, what *was* it? What were they *saying*? What did they seem to be talking about?" "Wal, as far as I reo-collect," replied the witness, "they was a-talkin' about a man o' the name of Mr. Tucker, who refused to come home to his tea!" This supreme specimen of ignorance and simplicity convulsed the whole court with laughter.—*Knick.*

☞ A ship going over Charleston bar, with a negro pilot on board, the captain asked him, "what water is the ship in?"

"Salt water, massa."

"I know that, you black rascal, but how much water is there?" said the captain.

"Eh, massa," says Sambo, "you tink me bring tin-pot for measure um?"

☞ There is something very ethereal in the passions of "luvyors." How strikingly so is this evinced in the case of Abolard, who begged his mistress not to send her letters, as it took away the ecstacy of the enjoyment of kissing them! Poor fellow, he got the sand in his teeth!

Foreign News by the Europa.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SACKVILLE, Oct. 23—8 o'clock.

The Europa, Capt. Lott, with 125 passengers, and intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax to-day, and was to have left for Boston at about one o'clock.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.—Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities concerning the issue, but of course nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and Imperial Council shall be made known. The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th October.

Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effect produced upon the Cabinets of London and Paris, by the bearing of their representatives at the Sublime Porte.

A large fleet of Steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus, and in the harbor of the Golden Horn; and between the entrence of the Black Sea and the Propontis, and the Sea of Marmora, there are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped, and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk.

A letter of the 25th ult., states, that, before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given to Kossuth, that he and his fellow refugees were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board American corvettes and the French steamer L'Averin. Their destination is said to be to Greece.

Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals.

From Widden the news is somewhat startling.—It appears that Amillah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been unsuccessful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoyski, and others, all swore that no person should induce them to apostacy. Bem had no such scruple.

The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those pashalics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betrayed a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, to get up a revolt.

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal ports of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicate that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris, says that a note, addressed by the English government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm but moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign.

Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir. S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

I have also reason for repeating, that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity existed between the two powers.

AYSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It has been rumored that the Hungarian refugees near Widden, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and their request would be granted.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Kagenfahl, by a brother of Count Zichy, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted. Several Hungarian leaders, besides Kossuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities.

Previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn, is fully confirmed, after the patriots, who held possession of the fortress, succeeded in making very favorable terms with the Austrians.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—The French government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst.,

A letter from Rome states that "the effect of raising the state of seige of that city, demanded by the three cardinals, will be to deprive the French general of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the cardinals with unlimited power. The French prefect of police had, in consequence, apprised several exdeputies of the Constituent Assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the pontificial police, but that the French authorities would suspend their execution until the 1st of October; and that, in the meantime, they should have a free passage to France, with the liberty to reside there. Sixty deputies left immediately.—Vast crowds attended them, cheering them, and bearing their marks of respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect not only on the French troops, but the government."

It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assissinations of French soldiers, and believes there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return. He expresses a wish, therefore to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

The announcement at Rome, that the public and private pecuniary engagements of the republican government would be respected, has gained some popularity for the Pope.

Private letters from Geneva, of the 4th, mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madalena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevidean Envoy, who offered him command of the forces of that republic, which office, it is believed he will accept.

SARDINA.—The Ministry having demanded unsuccessfully, of the Chamber of Deputies, to sell 900,000 francs of rentes in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to Austria, it has been officially announced that the Chamber at Turin will be dissolved.

Report says that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

It appears from the French and Piedmontese correspondence seized by the Turin authorities, that the conspirators on both sides of the Alps reckon on the refusal of the French Army of the Alps to make against them; and there is good reason to believe that, if they had consented to march into Italy at all, it would be to give their support to the Piedmontese patriots, and not to oppose them.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur*, announced the appointment of Lucien Murat as Minister to Turin, and M Bois Le Compt, now Minister to Turin, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.—But the fact was stated, of which there was no doubt, that *the government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois was named.*

The only allusion made in any of the papers received, to the difficulty between the French and American governments, is the following copied from the Paris *Presse:*

Some explanations of the affair are necessary.—The French government demanded an indemnity for the losses caused to French subjects by the war in Mexico. This demand having met with some difficulty, the French government charged our minister to announce to the American government, that the indemnities claimed would be kept back out of the annuities not yet due—out of the twenty-five million francs for which we were the debtors of the United States. It appears that the letter written on the subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather unsuitable language, of which the French government, maintaining the claim, has expressed its disapproval.

In consequence of the illness of M. Falloux, the discussion in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed.

On the 4th inst., the Assembly were principally occupied in discussing a bill relative to the completion of Louvre. The bill demanding a credit of 15,000,000 for its completion, and the length of the Rivoli, which, after a lengthened discussion, was passed by a majority of 330 to 38.

As was expected the proposal of M. Napolean Bonaparte, has met with the approval of the Committee to which it was referred. They declared that the uniting (?) of the Bourbons, and amnesty to the insurgents of June, being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation of the two parties mentioned, and at once unanimously decided on recommending the Assembly to take it under consideration.

The proceeding of the Assembly, between the fifth and eleventh inst., are quite unimportant.

Gen. de Hautpool has been appointed to take the place of Gen. Rostolon, who definitely refused to stay at Rome, notwithstanding the overtures of M. Mercier.

M. Trappoli, the ex-Envoy of the Roman republic, who is accused of having published false news from Rome, which occasioned the movement of the 13th of June, in Paris has been sent, under an escort of *gens d'armes* to Bologne.

The loss experienced by the foreign commerce of Paris, in consequence of the revolution of February amounts to 597 million francs, as compared with the returns of 1847, when the total amount of the foreign trade was 2,010 million francs.

It is stated that the government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Fechia. A single regiment is to occupy the capital of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

PRUSSIA.—The Wurtemberg movement has formally intimated to the Prussian ministry that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

SICILY.—The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The island is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples, with a Consulta or Chamber chosen by the municipality.

ENGLAND.—The returns of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for October quarter has been published. The custom duties for the quarter ending the 5th instant, exhibit a decrease of £153,211. The excise has increased £185,000; stamps about £225,000; property taxed £21,000, and post office revenue £100,000. And the increase in the past quarter, taking the whole income, the balance of the increase of the quarter is £214,113, whilst the total income of the year is £235,581. The increase in the exports of the country during the first eight months of the present year, amounts to £7,570,000. The exportation of cotton manufactures for the last eight months, has increased in the ratio of 25 per cent.

The papers have nearly ceased to chronicle the ravages of the cholera.

IRELAND.—A faint effort is being made to revive the political excitement of the country. Conciliation Hall has been opened—letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s of rent collected. John O'Connel is, of course the principal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—3 P. M.

The Courier & Enquirer contains the following important intelligence from its Washington correspondent, who obtained it from a highly respectable source:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The Emperor Nicholas has perpetrated an act of *unparralleled barbarism which will be deeply* deplored by the citizens of Washington, and can hardly fail to awaken the indignation of the civilized world. He has torn M. Bodisco, so long the Russian Envoy in Washington, from his family and driven him in his old age into the life long regions of Siberian exile. This news so astounding comes through a medium which precludes all doubt.

It seems that an edict of the Autocrat prohibits diplomatic agents from owning property of any kind in the countries to which they are accredited. M. Bodisco has enriched himself in estates wholly American. He owns valuable real estate in Georgetown, and had become considerably interested in Government securities. His property was valued at $450,000, these facts became known to the Emperor last winter through the agency of a spy and he immediately proceeded in an artful manner to entrap M. Bodisco.

He directed M. Bodisco to repair to St. Petersburgh without delay as his counsel was required in a matter of great importance, and he was further directed not to fail to bring with him his nephew, Premier Secretaire, of the Russian Legation at Washington, as a commission awaited him in the Imperial Army, which was about to march against the Hungarians. To this order M. Bodisco yielded prompt obedience. He and his nephew sailed for home early in May last. On presenting themselves to Nicholas, the nephew was thrown into prison and M. Bodisco was hurried off into the wilds of Siberia.

HARRISBURG, October 29.

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered issuing from the second story of a four story building, known as the Union Buildings, occupied by J. G. McKinley as a printing and publication establishment. The fire seemed to have been burning for some time, but by the efforts of the firemen it was soon subdued. Mc Kinley's loss, which it is difficult to estimate, is mostly covered by an insurance. The damage to the buildings is not very great, but it is a loss to the landlord, as his policy of insurance had expired but a few days previous to the fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it seemed to have commenced in the floor partition dividing the publication office, from the room occupied by the Magnetic Telegraph Co. The telegraphic operators secured all the effects of the office without any material injury, and this morning were ready to resume business. Had the fire remained undiscovered a short time longer, the buildings must have been destroyed and the loss very great, as the fourth story was stored with valuable publications.

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.—A letter dated Fort Laramie, August 26th, says that the health of that post is excellent, game abundant, and fine water is obtained by digging a few feet from the Laramie. The troops were much occupied in building their quarters, erecting stables, and laying in hay for the Winter. The last of the California emigrants passed that post on the day previous, in hopes of reaching the gold placers before the setting in of the winter. They had all stopped at the fort a few days, to reset wagon trees, exchange and purchase cattle, mail letters for the States, and replenish their supply of provisions from the Commissary, who is permitted to "sell to those actually in want."—Trains of Mormons continued to pass the fort on their way to the State of Deseret. Quite a number of California emigrants will also winter in Deseret. The Indians in the neighborhood of the fort were quiet and occasionally visited it. One hundred Camanches had just been there, to pledge friendship, have a dance, and get provisions. The American Company's agents were about moving from the fort to their new post, Scott's Bluffs, on the Platte, 50 miles eastward.

APPOINTMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—A short time ago a vacancy occurred in Richmond county, Virginia, by the removal of the Postmaster at Farnham Church. The inhabitants of the neighborhood were anxious to have a Postmaster appointed, and recommended a very worthy young man who had established a store, he being the only person willing to accept the appointment. He was recommended by the most respectable men of both parties in the vicinity, but there was delay in making the appointment. At length it was discovered that Fitz Warren had written a private letter to ascertain whether the nominee was a whig or not. The person to whom the letter was addressed, was absent, and of course no reponse to Fitz Warren's letter could be given. Finding such to be the state of the case, a wag addressed a letter to Fitz, and recommended a Free Negro for the office, and merely stated that he was a good and true whig. The return mail brought the Free Negro his appointment! We mention this fact to show, that unless a person is recommended as a good and true whig, no appointments will be made, although the neglect to do so subjects whole neighborhoods to great inconvenience. In this case we understand that the Department on being apprised of the hoax have determined to make no other appointment for that office. The matter has produced much excitement in Richmond county; and the member from that district will feel it his duty to make it a subject of inquiry at the approaching session of Congress.—*Portsmouth Pilot.*

☞ "There is a temperance lady in Boston who wont speak to a shoemaker because he uses a punch in his business.—*Globe.*

BRITISH IRON.—We have seen a late letter from London, which mentions a sale of sixteen thousand tons of railroad iron, for the United States, at £5 2s, 6d, per ton—an aggregate cost of about half a million of dollars. Delivered in this country it will cost about $38 per ton. The road for which it has been bought is not named. Every pound of this iron ought to have been furnished from our own mines, and by the labor of our own people, and no doubt would have been, had the tariff of 1846 imposed a specific and reasonable protective duty on the foreign article.—*Baltimore American.*

If the American will go back a very few years, it will find, by reference to the Congressional records, that the only persons in Congress asking to admit railroad iron *entirely free of duty*, were the persons now loudest in complaining of the operation of the Tariff of 1846—the whig leaders in the Senate—and this request was preferred at a time when excellent rails were being made in this country, and when "protection," if ever it was necessary, was most to be desired.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CANADA COFFEE.—As the prospect of immediate annexation of the Province of Canada brightens, we begin to feel a more lively interest in understanding her capacity and resources. It may be somewhat new to many of the existence of a plant indigenous to Canada, closely resembling the West India Coffee. A prize was awarded at the late Provincial Fair to Mr. Wm. March, of Scarboro, who has taken much pains to bring the plant into existence. He writes a letter to the *Toronto Patriot*, explaining the reasons that induced him to attempt the cultivation of such a plant as the coffee plant. It is described as an annual, growing two feet high, when planted in the Spring, bearing pods containing one and sometimes two peas. The produce is enormous—bearing from three to five hundred pods from one pea. It is easily kept clean and ripe and peas may be picked from the end of June until November, or when the frost kills it, during which time it keeps flowering or poding.—When threshed and cleaned it is roasted and ground like other coffee. The flavor is agreeable and closely resembles coffee. Mr. March has cultivated the plant four years and finds that it improves, in quantity and quality, by cultivation.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

A RELIC OF THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD.—A correspondent informs us that being at Parkville, N. J., the other day, he saw a man, who informed him that some time ago he was digging marl in the vicinity, when he came to the hull of a vessel, twelve feet below the surface of the marl and eighteen feet below the surface of the ground, the timbers of which were fastened together with trenels (wooden pins,) no spikes or metal of any kind about it! *This ship must have been older than Noah's ark!* and built by men who had no knowledge of the use of iron or copper; therefore, as the use of of metals was known at the time of Noah, we presume this vessel was built exterior to the deluge.—One thing is certain, it must have been constructed before that part of the continent was covered by the debris from the mountains, which elevated the surface above the level of the ocean, and now forms the habitable portion of West Jersey.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA.—Rev. O. C. Wheeler, in a letter to the New York Recorder, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1, says:

"I am trying to preach, to labor, to pray; and I love my work, but have never seen a harder task than to get a man to look through a lump of gold into eternity. It is more like beating the air, like contending with the elements, like confining the tide or stilling the tempest, than I have hitherto supposed could possibly exist. Men come to church. But to the inquiry, 'How did you enjoy the exercises?' the listener most likely replies, 'Rising, sir! fifty per cent, higher than the same rooms rented for last month.' 'Were you not interested with the church music?' 'I am somewhat interested—that is, I have about a dozen lots; and, sir, eight of them worth $20,000 each. I have seen more exhibitions of human depravity, and more of human insufficiency, and more want of the restraining influence of good society, in the eight months since I left home, than in all my life before."

THE ROUND ISLAND EXPEDITION.—Mr. Griffith H. Williams, sergeant-major of the late regiment on Round Island, informs the editor of the St. Louis *Union* that their ultimate destination was the island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the island of Lopez to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years, and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a Republican Government in Cuba. For the present the expedition has been abandoned, but Cols. White and Biscoo, the leaders, entertainee no doubt as to its ultimate success.

IRON FACED STORES.—The front wall of store Nos. 183 Broadway, occupied by J. Milhan, druggist, has been torn down, and replaced by a very tasteful and substantial one of cast-iron, by James Bogardus, who constructed the iron stores on the corner of Washington and Murray streets, also those in Centre street. It is the first application of cast iron to this method of ornamenting, but is likely to be extensively adopted. We understand that Mr. B. has similar contracts in various parts of the city. The chief merit of these fronts consists in there durability and strength. They can be put up in a single day, when the old wall is once removed. Mr. B. is also about constructing several iron buildings, among which is a small meeting-house, also a bank building and a store-house—the latter for a gentleman at Mazatlan, and supposed to be destined for California.—[*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

☞ "Fellow citizens: I am very much obliged to you for your reception and for what your spokesman said of me. I have come among you, into your noble State, a plain citizen, to *look for myself*."—[President Taylor's Speech, W. Pennsylvania.

If President Taylor were to go back again and "look for himself," the search would puzzle him.—He should make up his mind never to accept an invitation to Pennsylvania again, unless his hosts stipulate in advance, that not only his fare shall be paid, but he shall "be found." This time the result of the visit has put him "no where."—*Albany Atlas.*

THE COMMERCE OF THE GREAT WEST.—A correspondent of the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, asking the attention of Congress to the condition of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, on the ground of their national importance, remarks:

They water thirteen States and half as many embryo territories. Their commerce is equal to that which floats on the ocean in American bottoms, between our seaports and foreign countries. It is made up of the produce, manufactures and imports of one-half of the States of the Union. The greater number of these States have a direct interest in the commercial facilities affored by these rivers, while all the rest have a strong collateral interest in the same; Seven hundred steamers, having an aggregate tonnage of 140,000 tons, navigated by 25,000 men, ply upon them. These steams are worth not less than $15,000,000, and are navigated at an annual outlay not short of $10,000,000, while the value of the merchandize transported by them may be estimated at $250,000,000 annually.

EXPLORATION.—Mr. Charles Whittlesey is now in this city, engaged in making preparations for an exploring tour, by order of government, of the region lying north and west of Green Bay, and between the Menomonee and Wolf rivers. Mr. W. is engaging a corps of experienced voyagers, and it is expected that he will find the country he is to traverse, rich in mineral wealth.—[*Buffalo Republic.*

A GOOD HIT.—The *Bedford Gazette*, lets fly the following good hit at the North American:

"BUCHANAN WING."—The Taylor papers all announced the nomination of John A. Gamble as a Buchanan triumph! The North American was particularly eloquent on this point. How do you like the *ratification* by the People? That Buchanan *wing* must be a tall one! In '52 it will cover the Union!"

INFORMATION WANTED.

TIMOTHY RYAN, lately from the town of Limerick, in Ireland, but now a resident of the town of Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y., wishes to hear of his brother John, and sisters Margaret and Bridget, supposed to be somewhere in the State of Pennsylvania. Any information concerning them, communicated to him, or left at this office, will be thankfully received.

Chateaugay, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1849. TIMOTHY RYAN. 3t24

☞ Papers in this State are requested to notice.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1849.

BROKEN.—The Susquehanna Bank has "burst." O, the beauties of the Banking system!—how it does benefit the people. It relieves them of their small change, and don't trouble them to keep their large.

We had not fairly chronicled the above, before we learnt that the State Bank of Morris, N. J. had also "collapsed" and closed its doors. "Who is the next customer?"

DAILY PILOT.—The first number of the *Daily Pilot*, of Portsmouth, Va. has been received. The *Pilot* is Democratic in politics, and as one of the Editors was a victim of the broken pledges of "Zachary Washington," it is to be presumed it will show up with a master hand the iniquities of the "seven wise men in buckram," who rule the destiny of the country. We welcome it with pleasure to our exchange list.

GEN. SHIELDS ELECTED.—We are pleased to record the election of Gen. Shields to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois. The vote stood for Shields 72, all others 21. This is as it should be—Shields was unjustly deprived of his seat last spring through some technical flaw in regard to his naturalization, but will now go back and take his seat in a body we are confident he will prove an ornament.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Counties.	Gamble.	Fuller.
Adams,	1,256	1,645
Allegheny,	5,103	6,263
Armstrong,	1,937	1,648
Bucks,	4,657	4,432
Blair,	1,310	1,730
Beaver,	1,660	1,561
Bradford,	2,687	2,434
Berks,	6,827	2,867
Bedford,	2,579	2,523
Butler,	2,072	2,172
Centre,	2,093	1,382
Chester,	4,238	5,085
Cambria,	1,375	1,128
Carbon	756	490
Clarion,	1,851	940
Clearfield,	891	526
Clinton,	1,001	670
Columbia,	2,443	1,646
Crawford,	2,483	2,204
Cumberland,	2,909	2,558
Dauphin,	2,108	2,788
Delaware,	1,311	1,743
Elk,	258	131
Erie,	1,369	2,503
Franklin,	2,665	3,097
Fayette,	2,645	2,113
Greene,	2,047	1,084
Huntingdon,	1,330	1,787
Indiana,	1,230	1,729
Jefferson,	870	463
Juniata,	1,099	929
Lancaster,	4,224	7,133
Lawrence,	1,067	1,689
Lycoming,	2,130	1,524
Lebanon,	1,788	2,378
Lehigh,	2,594	2,317
Luzerne,	3,149	2,578
McKean,	365	238
Mifflin,	1,305	1,031
Monroe,	1,303	251
Mercer,	1,916	1,627
Montgomery,	5,081	3,698
Northampton,	2,982	2,215
Northumberland,	1,874	1,111
Perry,	1,419	927
Philadelphia City & Co.	19,282	19,100
Pike,	155	119
Potter,	546	282
Somerset,	964	2,141
Sullivan,	330	149
Schuylkill,	3,631	3,478
Susquehanna,	2,073	1,361
Tioga,	1,681	1,183
Union,	1,820	2,431
Venango,	1,028	517
Warren,	943	813
Westmoreland,	4,097	2,397
Washington,	3,610	3,576
Wayne,	1,297	624
Wyoming	706	763
York,	4,035	3,359
	144,840	133,111
	133,111	
Gamble's majority,	11,729	

Kimber Cleaver's (Native,) vote is as follows:—Philadelphia city and county, 2,513; Montgomery, 82; Berks, 2; Dauphin, 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming, 1; Total, 3,228.

"A PENNY FOR HIS THOUGHTS."—The *Gazette* does not think Judge Thompson will be the next speaker! A penny for *its thoughts*, say we. It did not *think* that gentleman would be elected last fall. It did not *think* Gamble would be elected. It did not *think* we should have a majority in both branches of the legislature!—But thus *thinking* did not change the facts. For our part we do not know whether the Judge will be elected Speaker or not—but one thing *we do know*, the *Gazette* will exercise no influence to prevent him. In this matter it stands powerless. It may have an influence with love-sick damsels, poetry struck maids of a certain age, or young gentlemen with Byronic shirt-collars to prevent them from having the "blues," but when it attempts to meddle with affairs of this character, its thoughts don't pass current beyond the boundaries of Erie county.

A GOOD REASON.—The best reason given yet, says the Philadelphia *Times*, why slavery should not be tolerated in California, was given lately, by a voter there, at the *polls*—of the tent where the ballot box (an old candle-box) was kept. "Sir," said he, "in a country where every white man makes a slave of himself, there is no use in keeping niggors;" and he deposited his ballot in the old candle box in accordance with this opinion.

☞ A Washington writer for the New York Courier says our new minister to Constantinople will be specially instructed to abstain carefully from all interference between Turkey and Russia!

THE HON. RICHARD RUSH.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian announces that it isin contemplation, by the political friends of the late American Minister to France, Mr. Rush, to tender him a public dinner on his return from Europe, as a proof of their high estimate of the manner in which he sustained the character of the American Republic, during the excitement which broke out shortly after his arrival in France as the representative of the United States. He is expected to arrive next week.

☞ The *Gazette* says it "unhesitatingly re-affirms" that the whig party is not "made up of a horde of cormorants:" and thinks we ought to coincide with it. We can't do it, even to accommodate the Editor of that paper. The *Courier and Enquirer* says *it is*, and as it is the highest authority of the two, we must take its evidence in preference.

☞ One of the arguments urged in Canada in behalf of annexation to this country, is, that their domestic manufactures would be "*protected from foreign competition by a high beneficial tariff.*" The present tariff of 1846, affected to be regarded by benevolent demagogues who desire to use it for party purposes as "free trade," is looked upon elsewhere as highly protective. If the northern manufacturers are wise they will let this 1846 tariff alone. Public opinion is not returning to a love of the worn out, discarded old world theory of protection.

A HARD SENTENCE.—A man convicted of stealing $8000 at Sacramento city, was sentenced to have his head shaved, both ears cut off, close to his head, to receive one hundred lashes on the back, and to leave the place within 16 hours, and California, (never to return) within 15 days, with the addition that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead, in case he fail to comply with either of the last two clauses, withinthe time specified, or in the event of his return.

GOOD NOMINATION.—Freeman Hunt, Esq., editor of the Merchants Magazine, is the democratic candidate for Assembly from the second district of Kings county, N. Y. Although Mr. H. has not been a prominent politician, he is nevertheless known as a decided Democrat; and from his conceded ability, especially in commercial matters, and great industry, he will prove a most valuable member of the House. His election is not questioned.

TURKEY.—HER ALLIES AND HER ATTITUDE.

It appears that NICHOLAS had not yet fully decided, when the Europa left Liverpool, to attack the Turkish Sultan, for his refusal to give up the Hungarian heroes. But the antagonists of the Czar were already mustering in force, to be prepared for the worst; and the activity among the reputed allies of the Turk, indicated that they expected to hear from Russia at the cannon's mouth.—Our own impression is clear, that the Muscovite will strike speedily and suddenly. He is flushed with his recent successes in Hungary, and feels that he can never be in better condition to carry out the darling object of his heart, and the scheme cherished by his great predecessor, the ambitious Catharine. But he must not flatter himself that the indifference of other great nations will allow him to consummate his grand design of seating himself upon the throne of Constantine, or that they will stand by, as they did more than twenty years ago, and see him carrying the Black Eagle in triumph over the dominions of the Porte. Great Britain has repeatedly interposed to prevent the success of this favorite scheme of the Russian ruler. When the Russian and Austrians, in the last century, projected an alliance for its partition, and Catharine and Joseph had actually met on the Wolga to arrange its details, Mr. Pitt interposed, and prevented their design; and when Debitstich was in full march for Constantinople, and the insurrection of the janissaries only waited for the sight of the Cossacks to break out, and overturn the throne of Mahmoud, the strong arm of Wellington interposed, and again defeated the purpose of the combined rulers. France has long regarded the power of the Czar with alarm; and having twice seen the Cossacks in Paris, it is not surprising that France should be nervous at every addition to his strength. It was an extraordinary spectacle, however, to see the position of these two governments, in 1823, when the Russians and the Musulmans came into collision.—England, jealous of the maritime superiority of Russia, and apprehensive of danger to her India possessions, from the growth of Russian power in Asia, had long made it a part of her policy to coerce the ambitious designs of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; but in 1823, the domestic condition of Great Britain was too full of peril to make her able to attend to the Russian usurpations upon Turkish territory and in Turkish waters. She was too busy in fighting against the enemies incurred by her reform bills: too anxious to counteract the dangerous influence of O'Connell: and too much alarmed at the progress of antagonist principles, to stay the tide of success that attended the Russian armies in Turkey. Circumstances, (and not England,) alone prevented the Despot of Russia from seating himself on the throne of the Turk, and from introducing his own Iron system instead of the timid rule of the Sultan.

We need not say that the position of both France and England is different at the present day. England is at peace with all the world. Comparative tranquility reigns in her dominions, moreover, and her colonies are in a more peaceful and flourishing condition than usual.—France will seek and find the elements that will secure, strengthen, and perpetuate her new Republic, in a war with that power which is now backing up the Pope in his ungrateful opposition to his sometime protector and friend. How can Russia expect much aid from Austria, the capital of which, Vienna, is still a city in a state of siege, and the provinces of which, are still filled with a disaffected and vigilant population? Italy and Prussia may be kept in a state of neutrality on account of their opposing parties, each watching the other, and because the princes that rule them will fear to lead their armies even against the Turk, when they may leave behind them a people only too ready to follow any leader bold enough to oppose existing dynasties As for Hungary, she will not require a second appeal to give her best material—in defiance of Austria—in aid of those who have resolved to defend her idolized patriots against the fiendish hatred of the Emperor of Russia.

Nor has Turkey indicated that she will be unworthy of her friends and of her responsibility. Her ships are crowding the waters of the Bosphorus, and one hundred thousand men are being constantly disciplined at Constantinople. In 1828, she raised but forty thousand men, and owing to the sad dissensions that prevailed among her captains, the revolt of the Pasha of Egypt, and the Greek outbreak, she went to battle utterly demoralized, and, on the 11th of June, of the same year, "the Russian outposts could hardly keep pace with the rapidity of the Turkish flight; and a force, reduced by sickness to twenty thousand men, dictated peace to the Ottomans within twenty hours' march of Constantinople." Her present preparations and attitude are in most healthy contrast with her weakness, imbecility, and indifference, twenty years ago.

Sustained by Great Britian, which took part against her in the Greek revolution, and by the warlike nation of France, Turkey ought *now* to be worthy of her ancient fame, especially when engaged in a cause so noble in all its aspects, and so worthy of the blessings of mankind. "For four years, from 1808 to 1812," as we learn from Alison, "the Russian waged a desperate war with the Turks. They brought frequently one hundred and fifty, sometimes two hundred thousand men in the field, but at its close they made no sensible progress on the bulwarks of Islamism; two hundred thousand Musselmans had assembled round the banners of the Prophet: the Danube had been stained with blood, but the hostile armies still contended in doubtful and desperate strife on its shores; and on the glacis of Roudschouk, the Moscovites had sustained a bloodier defeat than they ever received from the genius of Napoleon. In the triumph of the Turks at that prodigious victory, the Vizer wrote exultingly to the Grand Seignieur that such was the multitude of infidel heads which he had taken, that they would make a bridge for the souls of the faithful from earth to heaven!"

It is at least possible, however, that the Czar will count the cost of any attempt to overwhelm Turkey, thus resolute in herself and surrounded by staunch and stalwart friends. Should he not decide to do so, the reader will easily perceive how doubtful will be the issue and how general and devastating the war must of necessity become.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ We have received the first number of the *Ashtabula Telegraph*, a new whig paper at Ashtabula, Ohio, by N. W. Thayer. It belongs to the Taylor branch of the party, and it is expected it will give "Joshua" particular "goss" for refusing to be sold at the "Philadelphia slaughter-house." We wish friend Thayer success in every thing but "Taylorizing" the Reserve.

HON. WILLIAM ALLEN.—The Holmes County Ohio, Farmer, has broken ground in favor of Hon. WM. ALLEN of that State, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1852. The Farmer says: "It is unnecessary for us to speak of his great talents, long experience, eminent qualifications, prominent position, sterling integrity, and sound and enlightened views upon all the great questions of national policy. In regard to these qualifications, he is favorably known to the people of the whole Union—and we humbly conceive that he is the only distinguished democratic Statesman, who can successfully unite the democracy of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the West, and at the same time, secure a strong vote in the South. This we are persuaded Mr. Allen would do; especially if Gen. Houston was placed on the ticket with him for Vice President."

A LONG CHASE.—After a chase of two weeks the *Gazette* has caught a solitary paragraph, purporting to be from a Georgia Democratic paper, which it brings forward as evidence that the whigs of Georgia were defeated on account of their friendship for the Wilmot proviso Whether it employed the "Cuba blood-hounds" in the capture or not, we are not advised, but as it was caught "away down South," we presume it did. Be that as it may, however, the evidence is not sufficient to upset the resolutions passed by a *whig* Legislature.

"ALL THE DECENCY."—The Kalamazoo *News*, in speaking of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, vindicates its claims to "all the decency" as follows:

"We have no private griefs to avenge on John S. Barry. He is no more fit for Governor *than h——l is for a powder-house.*"

That will do—if "Zachary Washington" don't appoint the *News* man as minister to *Austria*, he can't appreciate *merit*, or the *fitness* of things.

"OBSOLETE IDEAS."—Is'nt it strange how soon some of the most cherished doctrines of the whig party become "obsolete ideas." The selection of a military chieftain for President, in the person of Gen. Jackson, they denounced with all the vehemence of practised ranters, yet a few years found them rallying around a military chieftain fresh from the battle field, who had never held a civil office, or even exercised the right of suffrage, and thus, that doctrine of whigery became an "obsolete idea." But a few years since the business of the country would go to "Davy Jones' locker," unless a United States Bank was created to "regulate the currency," but experience, and Dan Webster's desire to retain his seat in the cabinet of John Tyler, has rendered that an "obsolete idea," too. In 1841 opposition to the annexation of Texas was the head and front of true whig doctrine. Their orators were eloquent and their Editors impressive in their appeals to the people to oppose a further extension of our territory, but now Canada and Cuba are coming, and annexation and opposition to further extension of territry have become "obsolete ideas" also. And thus it goes—the truth of Democratic policy and principles, are year after year vindicating themselves, while the factious opposition of their opponents, are thereby daily exhibited in a more glaring light. The next cherished doctrine of this party which is doomed to become "obsolete," is that of "protection." It has already received its death blow, and will soon be remembered, like those we have named, among the things that were. Peace to its ashes.

HOW IT AFFECTS THEM.—The victory in Pennsylvania is severely felt by the Administration at Washington. Gen Taylor came amongst us, was treated with respect due the President, and forthwith the political mountebanks at Washington thought the old Keystone was sure to go for his party. The result has disappointed them, and they cannot suppress their feelings. For instance, a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*, in his groans upon it, lets out the chagrin of his party at the failure of Gen. Taylor's electioneering tour. "Shame to the recent whigs," exclaims the mortified and defeated partizan; "where is their friendship to the patriot whom they placed at the head of the government, and whom they received with much *apparent* cordiality when he passed through their State?"

Sad indeed! exclaims the Boston *Post*. All the speech making of the man of Buena Vista, "be them whig or be them Democrat," all the processions with wreaths of flowers and gold lace on his bare head and broad shoulders, all the kissing of the wives of postmasters and office-holders, all the benevolent wishes of the old gentlemen that the factory girls might soon become mothers, and all the junketings with the iron masters, have been thrown away upon the people of Pennsylvania, and the whig letter writer mourns at the failure of Truman Smith's plans to jockey Pennsylvania a second time. The truth is that the Democrats of Pennsylvania, whose mistaken votes elected Gen. Taylor, did suppose they were placing him at the head of the government. But they have found out that instead of Zachary Taylor, they elected John M. Clayton and his cabal, the "butcher-cabinet regency," to be at the head of the government, while the man they supposed to be the President is a mere cypher, to sign the death warrants they draw up for him against Democratic officers. They have nobly shown their resentment at this infamous cheat, and returned to their first love; and this is the secret of the whig defeat in the Keystone State.

ANOTHER EXCUSE.—The *Gazette* adopts an article this week from the Washington *Republic*, on the "Late Elections—the will of the People," in which occurs the following remarkable passage:

"This is the secret of the exultation of the op

Telegraph for the Observer by the O'Reily Line.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. 7 P. M.

ASHES.—Market steady, with sales at $7 for pots, $6 50 pearls.

FLOUR.—Firm with the feeling in the market for western and state of the better quality slightly improved.—Sales of the day reach 10,000 bbls. at $4 a 4 25 for sour; $4 a 4 37 for fine; $4 56 a 4 63 for old common state, and mixed western; $4 75 a 4 87 for common to straight state; $4 87 a 5 for very good do; $5 06 a 5 18 for mixed and straight western; $5 25 a 5 31 for favorite western; $5 25 a 5 37 for fair Geneseo.

GRAIN.—There is a good demand for wheat for milling, and a fair inquiry for Canadian for export. Sales 9500 bus. good at $1 05, and 8800 bush. good to prime Geneseo at $1 20a1 23.

Corn steady with sales of 20,000 bush. at 63½ afloat.

Oats plenty at 39a40 for northern.

There is a fair demand for Ohio pork. Market without change. Sales 1200 bbls, at $10 44a10 50 for mess.

The bills of the Janes Bank of Janesville, Saratoga county, and the Salesbury Bank of Maryland are both taken freely by the brokers—the former at 5 or 6 per cent. and the latter at 1.

Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—7 P. M.

The Journal of Commerce has seen a letter from Mr. Bodisco to a friend in this city dated St. Petersburgh 19th of August, in which he states that he was quietly established there in his own palace, but very busy in arranging his private affairs so as to be able to return to his family as soon as possible. His family reside at Georgetown, D. C. Nothing more need be said in order to show the essential fabulousness of the Courier's news.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 30.

An awful tragedy occurred last evening at Barnum's Hotel, the particulars of which are as follows: A few days since two young Frenchmen, calling themselves Gonzales de Montesque and Count Raymond de Montesque, arrived in this city from Chicago, and took lodging at Barnum's Hotel, stating that they were on a hunting excursion through the west. Last evening about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Barnum, a nephew of the proprietor, and J. J. Macumber, Steward of the House were retiring to bed, one the Frenchmen came to the window on the gallery, and tapped lightly on the same. Mr. Barnum pushed the curtain one side, when the man outside fired the gun, the ball from which passed through Mr. Barnum, and two buckshot lodged in the arm of Mr. Macumber.

Albert Jones, a coachmaker, who had a room adjoining, received a shot and died in a few moments. A couple of gentlemen who had also entered the gallery, were struck with buckshot. Their names were H. N. Henderson, wounded in the forehead, and W. H. Hubble, of Liberty, wounded in the arm. The assassin was immediately pursued to his room, where, after a desperate struggle, he was secured.

He is the younger of the two brothers. Both of them were arrested and affected to be insane. Letters were found in their trunks, showing them to be Parisians of wealth and family. They refused counsel and state that they will plead their own cause.

Paper-APATHY.—"Brown," of the Boston *Post*, has some verses on *Paper*-apathy, which we copy below, with a few alterations to suit the locality:

Take the Erie Observer (You cannot find a better)— Read it fairly through, To the very letter.	Read the money matters If you take to money; Read the paragraphs— Some of them are funny
Read the Poetry If you like the muse; Read the Foreign items, If you want the news;	Read it as you will, Summer time or winter, And you'll happy be, *If you've paid the printer!*

DR. HALL'S MEDICINE.—The season for coughs has come. Those afflicted in this way will do well to read the advertisment of Dr. Hall's Cough Remedy, in another column. This medicine has been recommended by some of our best and most discriminating citizens, as the reader will see by a reference to the advertisment.

A GRAVE JOKE.—Married in Newton, Wisconsin, by Rev. J. Graves, Mr. T. P. Graves to Miss C. Graves.

The graves, 'tis said,
Shall yield their dead.
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies!
But if God please,
From *Graves* like these,
A dozen little souls shall rise!

MORE NICE THAN WISE.—The Sisters of Charity at Detroit have refused to take the proceeds of a benefit at the theatre in that city, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a hospital.

☞Canst thou restore a mind diseased! The effect of a bilious climate upon the human system is most strikingly exhibited in its influence upon the mind. The common objects of pleasure and enjoyment, become sources of weariness and disgust. All nature wears a sombre aspect. A constant gloom hangs over the spirits, a weight of despondency crushes every elastic feeling of the heart. Existence looses its charm, and life itself becomes a burden. As incredible as it may seem, such are often the morbid influences of a diseased liver—the effects of a bilious climate. Dr. Osgood's Indian Chologogue, by eradicating the disease of that organ, removes the burden which oppresses the spirits, and restores the mind to cheerfulness and health.

Imitations are abroad! Be particular to inqure for Dr. Osgoods India Chologogue. J. H. BURTON, Agent, Erie.

☞THEY WON'T FOOL YOU, IF YOU DON'T PURCHASE THEIR TRASH.—Since *Sloan's Ointment*, Condition Powders, and Tamin Paste, have earned a great reputation, and sell readily, several persons in different parts of the country, have commenced imitating them by manufacturing spurious articles. At first they will recommend their preparations as superior to *Sloan's*, and when they find that *Pill wont go down*, they will tell another *falsehood* by saying that their Ointment, Condition Powders, and Tamin Paste are made from *Sloan's* recipes, and that they sell a larger quantity for less money.

Some of these "would be considered" honorable gentlemen keep Drug stores. Notwithstanding, *Dont be persuaded* to purchase any other article with the promise that it is just as good as *Sloan's*.—*"Hold fast to that which you have proved to be good,"* and by so doing, the Rascals won't fool you with their Humbugs, nor injure the reputation of Sloan's preparations.

☞ See Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

☞LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr. M'Lane and which bear his name, were first used in his own practice. In a few years they attracted the attention of other physicians, and thence passed into general use. For curing all diseases of the liver, they act with certainty and regularity The patient soon feels the removal of disease, until he is well. The effect is almost magical; and after swallowing drugs and medicines of another description, the sufferer finds himself relieved at once. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are as frightful in the character, as they are frequent in occurrence. Are you troubled with any of the numerous complaints which originate in a diseased state of the Liver? Purchase Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and be relieved at once.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

☞ONE THING IS CERTAIN, that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy now used for all distressing coughs and diseases of the lungs. The cures being performed are really astonishing the world. Dr. Wistar's celebrated preparation is wholly an innocent remedy—being composed principally of the Wild Cherry, and extract of Pine; combined by a new medical process, with the genuine Iceland Moss, another of Nature's great curatives for pulmonary diseases.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, the complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular physician but has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended: 4t23,

☞See advertisement

MARRIED.

On the 2d ult. in North East, by Rev. B. M. Alden, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Girard, and Miss Jane A. Bogel, of the former place.

On the 8th ult. in Concord, by Rev. Mr. Burrows, Mr. O. L. Logan, of Kingsville, Ohio, and Miss Mary A. McCray, of the former place.

On the 29th ult. by N. Lounsbery, Esq. Mr. Calvin C. Chadduck, of Elk Creek, and Mrs. Harriet Fuller, of Girard.

On the 25th ult. by I. M. White, Esq. Mr. Curtis Osburn, and Miss Elizabeth Phelps, all of Waterford.

On the same day by the same, Mr. J. W. Robbins and Miss *Margaret Alexander*.

On the 21st ult. in Springfield, by R. R. Robinson, Esq. Mr. Asa Devore and Miss Amelia Walbridge.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Luther Phillips and Miss Almira Hubbard.

Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs.

R. S. HUNTER has just returned from New York with a large and well selected assortment of Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs, which he is prepared to sell as cheap as can be had at any other establishment in this city. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Erie Nov. 3 1849.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Hat Store of R. S. HUNTER.
Nov. 3 1849. Park Row

DIED.

On the 24th ult., in Millcreek, Mr. Adam Smith, formerly of this city, aged about 50 years.

Dr. P. Hall's celebrated Cough Remedy.

THE attention, of the public is again called to the notice of this invaluable medicine, which remains unequalled as a speedy cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. The great importance of curing Pulmonary diseases in their early stages is generally admitted, but too often neglected in practice, and hence the reason why so many untimely deaths occur from consumption and other pulmonary affections. Hall's COUGH REMEDY is recommended as a safe, speedy and effectual medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup or Rattles, Asthma or Phthisic, Bronchitis, Bleeding in the Lungs, Weakness of Voice, Whooping Cough, as well as many unpleasant symptoms depending upon irritation in the throat and lungs. Read the following decisive testimony from a host of true witnesses who have been cured by using this medicine, and are now advising the sick to follow their example—

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of Erie, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and in every instance have been speedily and effectually cured by its use. We regard it as a very safe, pleasant and thorough medicine, and recommend it to the public as fully worthy of general confidence:

John Galbraith,	C B Wright,	A M Tarbell,
Wilson King,	D Shirk,	John S Brown,
John Hughes,	L A Hull,	D G Landon,
Thos McKee,	R S McCreaty,	T J Taft,
John W Hays,	D P Ensign,	J Kelsey, jr
Foster Bell,	John Fetter,	Robert Cochran,
A Sherwood,	E A Bennett,	P D Burton,
J Salsbury,	R Baldwin,	Benj Grant,
W F Rindermecht,	J M Warren,	W M Gallagher,
L Warren,	Thos Hughes.	H P Mehaffey,
J F Tracy,	T Moorhead, jr	S P Nelson,
J D Dunlap,	J R Cochran,	J Deemer, jr
M Goodwin,	Charles Cole,	H O Root,
C W Kelso,	M Mayer.	J R Dumars.

The following certificate is from a celebrated perfumer in Philadelphia—

Dr. P. Hall—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your Cough Remedy has proved itself to be exactly as represented—not only a very effectious but pleasant remedy for Colds, Coughs, &c. I have recommended it to many of my friends who have used it, and found immediate relief by its use, and in no case has it failed to effect a cure. The effects are truly magical, and I would recommend all persons suffering with Asthma, Colds or any disease of the throat or Consumption, to give it a trial.

Yours, very respectfully, JULES HAUEL.

Public Caution.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To prevent counterfeits the following words are blown upon each large bottle—"Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, Erie, Pa." The small bottles are marked in the same manner, except the last two words. None are genuine without the above and the inventor's name—*Peter Hall*—written upon the wrapper and directions.

For sale, wholesale and retail, in Erie, only by P. Hall, No. 1, *Hughs' Block, State St.*

AGENTS.—B C Town & Co. North East and Wattsburg; Thos Vincent and Smith & Hendryx, Waterford; Jos. Gensheimer, Fairview; J. B. Campbell, Edenboro; L. S. Jones and Asa Buttles & Co. Girard; Wm. H. Townsend, Springfield; P. Clark, Albion; N. Callender, Meadville; H. & A. Butler, Spring Corners; Wm. H. Robinson, Powerstown, Cutler & Pierce, Clarksville, and by Agents generally throughout the country.

For further particulars regarding the superior efficacy of this medicine, call on Agent for pamphlet free of charge. 6m25

Domestic Dry Goods.

NOW on hand, directly from Boston Factories, a fine stock of heavy and fine sheetings by the bale or piece; also, bleached and brown Drills, striped Shirtings and Ticking, Yarns and Batting, Waddings and Wickings, colored Flannels and Linseys together with a heavy stock of blue and orange low priced prints, which I will sell to the trade cheap for cash.

Nov 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted. R. O. HULBERT.
Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 23

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.
Nov. 3, 1849. 23

PRINCIPE CIGARS.—A few more of those fine Principes received this day by Greene & Co's Express.
Nov. 3, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

LETTER PAPER, of various descriptions—Congress, Quarto Post gilt edge, for sweet pens, very fine French small letter; also, envelopes, mens wafers, silver seals, sealing wax, carmine and black ink and ink powder, and a superior quality of Foolscap and School paper, by J. H. BURTON.

Head Quarters 20th Division Uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pa., Erie, Oct. 20, 1849.

DIVISION ORDER.—The cheapness and durability of the Undress of the Army of the United States, if adopted, would enable many to aspire to the honors and discharge the duties of military office, who would otherwise be debarred by the necessary expense attending equipments in full dress uniforms. Officers comprising the 20th Division are hereby instructed to adopt the Undress Frock Coat and Forage Cap of the Army of the United States. This order will not affect officers who have procured the Full Dress Uniform. By order of the Adjutant General,

WM. W. LOOMIS,
Maj. Gen. 20th Uniformed Militia.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at
Nov. 3, 1849. WRIGHT'S.

PEDLERS GOODS.—A large assortment and an extensive variety, including spool and linin Thread, Buttons and Combs of various kinds, suspenders together with Notions too numerous to mention, at a small advance from manufacturers prices.
Nov. 3, 184 C. B. WRIGHT.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Overshoes.

250 PAIR of Gum Elastic Overshoes, comprising many new patterns now open at WRIGHT'S Corner.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, with a good stock of Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest figure for good pay.
Nov. 3, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a new Democratic Weekly Newspaper, bearing this title, on the 14th November, 1849.

It will be of large size; printed on good, stout paper, from handsome new type. It will be mailed to subscribers at the low prig of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—in advance.

In addition to strong, sound Democratic ORIGINAL ARTICLES it will contain selections from all the best Democratic journals in the country, showing the state of public feeling on every topic of interest that attracts the attention of the public.

All the Local News of the City of New York will be fully given in the columns of THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC, as well as the General News—both Domestic and Foreign. A writer who wields a powerful pen, will furnish us, by every steamer, a letter from London, which will keep the readers of The Republic fully apprised of the state of Europe, and give a truthful account of the progress of liberal opinions in all parts of the Old Worlds unwarped and unbiassed by passing through the tory journals of England or the papers of the Continent; emasculated by the rigors of the censorship.

A full and truthful account of the state of the Produce Market will also be given, and the state of the Money Market and Sales of Stocks, will likewise be accurately chronicled in the Weekly Republic.

Letters containing subscriptions, or any other business—in all cases post paid—to be addressed to E. P. WILLIAMS,
82 Nassau street, New York. Republic Office.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

NOW opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at
Oct. 27, 1849. C. B. WRIGHT

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's court, of Erie co. I will offer at public sale, on Monday, the 3d of Dec. on the premises, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, all that certain piece of land lying in North East township in said county known as part of tract No. 165, bounded as follows: on the east by the New York state line, on the north by lands lately owned by Hannah Murray, occupied by Oliver Jones; on the west by lands owned and occupied by Hall; on the south by Taylor; and further described by a survey made by Clark Putnam on the 14th, day of February 1846 commencing at a stake on the state line, running thence west seventy two perches to a post, thence north eighty nine and forty hundredth perches to a birch tree cornered and marked, thence north sixty four degrees, east eighty one and twenty hundredth perches to a post on the state line, thence south along said line one hundred twenty four and seventy six hundredth perches to a post and place of beginning, containing forty eight acres and thirty four perches, more or less, and being the same land formerly conveyed by Stephen Averill to Nathaniel A. Lowry, or to him and others.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises. ELLA COWDEN.
3t21. Administrator of Chancey Webster.

DRUGS, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of Drugs, Paints, &c. to which he asks the attention of purchasers. Particulars hereafter. J. H. BURTON.
Oct 27, 1849. No 3 Reed House.

Pure Cod Liver Oil.

THIS valuable article, recently brought into such extensive use by its astonishing effects in Pulmonary and other diseases, can be had pure and unadulterated, prepared by Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists, New York, from the fresh Cod Livers, of the subscriber, who has made an arrangement with the above firm and will be in the constant receipt of the Oil *fresh* from the manufactory. Too much care cannot be taken to get the article fresh, for when it becomes old and rancid it looses its medicinal properties, and in fact, becomes deliterious. J. H. BURTON.
Oct. 27 No. 3 Reed House.

BAKER'S BROMA.

THIS is a combination of the Cocoa with other ingredients innocent, strengthening and agreeable, both to invalids and to persons in health, and as a diet for children most nutritious, and is also a substitute for Tea and Coffee in the Homœpathic practice. Also, a superior article of the common Cocoa for sale by
Oct. 27. J. H. BURTON.

Desirable Real Estate for Sale:

THE subscriber having removed from this county, wishes to sell his farm, situated one mile from the village of North East. The farm contains about sixty-five acres of land, all improved and in a good state of cultivation. It has on it one large Brick dwelling house and one Frame dwelling house, a Distillery with steam engine and fixtures; a rectifying house, store rooms and other conveniences connected with the distillery; three large and new Barns, besides other out houses such as are commonly used upon a farm. There are two fine bearing Orchards on the premises, and the fences are mostly new and in good order.

This property is finely situated on the shore of Lake Erie, in a thickly settled country, and is only one and a half miles from the railroad route, and from its location and other advantages, offers an opportunity for purchasers such as is not often met with. The terms of payment will be made very favorable.

Any person wishing to purchase the property can have full particulars from Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq. my attorney in Erie.
ANDREW RUHLMANN.
Oct. 27, 3t24.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I will pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel G. B. WRIGHT
Oct., 27.

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.
Oct 27.

Auction Sale.

THE following articles of Clothing, &c, will be sold at Auction on the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Ware House of Messrs. Walker & Cook, on the Dock, on account U. S. Navy Department, viz:

13	Blue Flannel Shirts, slightly Moth eaten.	
7	pair Blue Cloth Drawers,	do do
3	Blue Cloth Jackets,	do do
14	White Flannel Drawers,	do do
1	Red do do	do do
5	Duck Frocks.	
4	Boxes Mustard, damaged.	
4	do Pepper, do	

Oct. 27. t23

CAMBRICKS, Jaconette, Mulin, Striped Plaid, Muslin Edgings and insertings Lisle bobnet do., Linen and Muslin Edgings, Lace do., for sale at S. JACKSON.

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Segars Hardware, Crockery, &c.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT

R. A. BAKER'S, CHEAPSIDE, ERIE, PA.

WHICH he offers for CASH as cheap as they can be bought in Buffalo. He would especially call the attention of Country Merchants and others to his large assortment of Premium Tobacco and good young Hyson Teas, which he will sell very cheap at Wholesale.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugars from 6 to 10 cents; Java Coffee 10 cents; Raisins from 6 to 12½ cents; Currents 12½ cents; Young Hyson Tea from 50 to 75 cents, Imperial Tea 87½ cents; Powching and Extra Olong Tea from 62½ to 75 cents per pound, &c.

FISH.—Codfish, White Fish, Mackeral, Herring, &c.,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

By the Barrel or Gallon. Whiskey from 20 cents, to $1 75, Brandy from $1 to $1 per gallon, 8 west Malaga Wine $1, Pure Juice Port Wine $3 per gallon, Port $2, good Holland Gin $2 50, &c.,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

10 Boxes Cavandish Tobacco, "Ledro."
10 " Honey Dew " "Banks."

Mrs. Miller's, Goodwin & Bro's and John Anderson's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Havana and Principe Segars from $7 to $30 per M.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY & STATIONERY.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Fancy soap, pocket books, perfumery, Lubin's extracts, cologne, &c.; purses, shawl pins, tooth brushes and hair brushes, flue and dressing combs, ladies back combs, wood and horn pocket combs, Jew's harps, violin strings and bridges, thimbles, steel guards, segar cases, rabbits, tin trumpets, linen thread, black silk, slate pencils, suspenders, snuff boxes, fish hooks and lines, &c., &c.,

The above, with a hundred other articles, will be sold at Wholesale and Retail for the very lowest rates for Cash. *My motto is small profits and quick sales.* Please give me a call and if my prices don't suit, do not buy.

ROBERT A. BAKER,
Erie, Sept. 29, Cheapside, Erie. n20.

"Pittsburgh and Erie Rail-Road Company."

BOOKS for the Subscription of the capital stock of the "Pittsburgh and Erie Rail-Road Company," will be opened at the Monongahela House in the city of Pittsburgh, and the Reed House, in the Borough of Erie, on the 19th of November, 1849, and kept open for at least six hours for ten consecutive juridical days. The Commissioners by themselves, or a committee duly appointed, will attend at the times and places mentioned, to receive subscriptions agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly incorporating said Company.

CHARLES M. REED,
JAMES THOMPSON,
GILES SANFORD,
JOHN VINCENT,
WILLIAM KELLY,
THOMAS H. SILL,
JAMES WILLIAMS.
} COMMISSIONERS

☞The Chronicle, Commercial, and Gazette, Erie; Journal, Meadville; Whig, Mercer; Gazette, Newcastle; Whig, Butler; Argus, Beaver; Gazette, Journal, and Post, (weekly) Pittsburgh, will copy and continue publications for 60 days, up to the time mentioned for opening Books. Oct. 6-n21.

Fall and Wintor Millinery.

MRS. WARD would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has received an elegant assortment of Lail and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, children's Hats, Dresses, &c. &c., also, a choice selection of Ribbons, French Flowers, Satins Watered Silks, Velvets, Blond, Face, &c., which she will be happy to show her friends and customers on Tuesday the 9th inst.

Mrs. W. is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to her care with neatness and despatch.
Erie, October 6, 1849. 21

Administator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Silas Gray, late of Concord township, deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN GRAY,
WILLIAM GRAY, } Admr's.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 6t22

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattern. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost.—and quite as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

S. B. POWERS, State Street.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!!

JUST now receiving my large and well selected stock of Dry goods Crockery, and Hardware, invoicing Something near Fifty thousand and Comprising as good an assortment as ever offered in this city, at prices that cannot fail to suit. Please call and examine for yourselves at the cheap store of SMITH JACKSON.

P. S.—I am expecting invoices of my large quanity of crockery by the first arrival. S. J

PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at all prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Claret, Brown, and Blue French Merino, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for sale by S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

LADIES and Children Shoes, a good assortment. GEO. SELDON & SON,

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods of the most desirable styles, to which my customers are particularly invited As to variety and cheapness my present stock will compair with any other in this city; consisting in part of French Merinos of fine quality and every desirable color and shade; light and dark Blue Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Cherry, light and dark Drabs Browns, Royal Purple, Maroon, Black and Blue Black. Also some varieties of colors and shades in English Merinos, Alpaca Lustres, Silk and Cotton Warps, Silk Warps from 3s to 5s per yard Cotton do from 1s 6d to 4s, all the variety of colors all Wool Plain Long Shawls high and plain colors very heavy from $3 to $13; Good Scotch Ginghams warranted fast collars in per yard an endless variety of other goods to numerous for an advertisement. To all who wish to purchase please give me a call for I am determined to sell Goods cheap for ready pay or approved credit. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.
Erie, October 13, 1 40.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginhams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, together with a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' HATS and CAPS for the fall and winter. She has also all kinds of paterns for Cloaks, Dresses and Caps for Dress makers.

Mrs. P. will be prepaired to exhibit her goods and execute all orders in her line from Thursday next, 11th inst. Her warmest thanks are tendered to her friends for their liberal patronage during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.
Erie Oct. 13, 1849. 22

DAIRY SALT.

A Superior article of Dairy Salt for sale by KELSO & LOOMIS,
Erie, Oct. 13. Public Dock.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

ELEGANT Fall Hat Ribbons high colors beautiful at 2s per yard together with good qualities at 1s at TIBBALS'S.

Moslins De Lanes.

A complete assortment just received some good patterns at 1s per yard at TIBBALS'S. Cheapside.

NO. 5, CHEAPSIDE.
New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and winter Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c. &c. We do not boast that we have the largest stock, or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, but pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the "little town of Erie."
Oct. 13. GEO SELDEN & SON.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—The ladies can find a rich assortment comprising the Crape Victoroens, (something new;) also, plain fig'd set flowered, satin stripe and embroidered Cashmeres and all Wool Delanes, French Merinoes, (high colors,) Scarlet and other fashionable Dress Goods and Trimming at WRIGHT'S Corner.
Oct. 13.

SPORTSMAN HO!

THE subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Sportsmen, to their assortment of Sporting accoutrements imported and manufactured. In addition to their own manufacture they have just received from New York to invoice of well finished double and single barrelled Shot Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, and Shot Pouches; caps, Shot and Lead. All of the above articles will be sold cheap for ready pay. Call and see, at No. 4, French St. G. A. BENNETT & Co.
Erie. Oct. 13, 1849. 2d

DEPOT OF CARPENTER'S & JOINER'S Tools, No. 5 Cheapside.

CARPENTERS and Joiners will find a good assortment of Tools consisting in Part of Bench and Moulding Planes, Ploughs, Match Planes, Hand, Panel and Back Saws, Augurs, Augur Bitts, Brace and Bitts, Framing, Ducks Bill and Fermer Chissels, Iron and steel Squares, Try Squares, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Adzes, broad and hand Axes, &c., &c., The above were purchased of the Manufacturers and Importers and are to be sold at a small advance for ready pay or approved credit.
Erie, Oct. 20. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SHELF HARDWARE.—A good assortment just opened and for sale cheap by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

A FINR stock of Ladies fine slips, Buckskins, Walking Shoes India Rubber Over Shoes, and Boys' and Men's Boots and shoes, a good supply for sale cheap, call and see for yourselves and oblige S. JACKSON

TEAS, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas, of the best quality for sale by S. JACKSON.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by S. JACKSON,

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

ALAPACA any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, chamelhaus mohair lustre &c., for sale by Erie, ct. 21. S. JACKSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mulley, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Bar Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades' Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives. Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Putts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chissels, Augurs Bitts, Hand, Pannels, Compass, Pulloe, Tennon, Rib Drivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

BRITANIA and JAPAN WARE.—Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps, etc. etc. REED & SANFORD.

CHOPPING, Broad and Hand Axes; also Shingle and Lathing Hatchets and Adzes, warrated and for sale *cheap* at the Hardware Store. REED & SANFORD.

CUTTELRY.—The largest assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery that was ever in town, can be found at.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD,

BRASS and Glas, Curtain Pins.—A new lot just received.
Oct 13. REED & SANFORD.

CULTIVATOR TEETH.—We have purchased the right of selling a few of Roger's Patent Cultivator Teeth.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

No. 1, Commercial Exchange,

FRENCH STEET, ERIE, Sept. 29, 1849.

THE New Goods are coming—coming—coming, and will soon all be here, crowding the shelves and show cases, and covering the tables and boxes in imposing piles from one end of the room known as the "OLD JEW STORE," on French street, to the other. In truth the largest, prettiest and cheapest stock of Goods ever brought to this town will be ready for inspection and sale at my store in a few days. My friends will be pleased to learn that I have made arrangements for importing my China and Glass Ware (not from Buffalo) from Europe. I am looking for the first invoice every day. Among the goods received and opened, a few will be noted:

French, English and German Merinoes and Cashmers, satin stripe and changeable Mohair Goods: Alpacas of every color and shade, Brocha Cashmere and Plain Worsted Shawls, Black Thibet and plaid Long Shawls, plain and plaid black Italian and Gro de Rhine Silks, checked and chameleon Silks, satin Turk silk Velvet Trimmings, sewing silk Fringes, Turky Red Drapery and Borders embroidered curtain Muslins, bonnet and belt Ribbons, purse Twist, steel Clasps and beads, &c., &c.,

Also, a French Broadcloth and Doeskins and Fancy Cassimeres Merino, Cashmere, embroidered and figured Silk Vestings, Silk Velvet and heavy Satins Vestings.

In a few days I will receive 25 pieces of Ingrain Venetian and Tapestry Carpets also, a few pieces Floor Oil Cloths, which I will sell at Buffalo prices. MOSES KOCH.

No. 1, REED HOUSE, Importation upon Importation!

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, START NOT!

THE New Goods we are receiving were imported, not, however by ourselves, from any farther east than New York, where even in that great emporium many an *importer* has, to his utter dismay, seen his goods selling in the auction room at *two-thirds* their cost. Our Goods, we observe, were purchased in New York and here is *our* motto:

WE WILL CONTINUE TO UNDERSELL AS USUAL!

Let the arrivals purport to be from Manufacturers, direct from Europe, or direct from Asia, across the Pacific, or across the Atlantic —let the goods be offered on the high or low pressure systems, by advertisements bearing the devices of Empires, Kingdoms or Republics, and displayed by Old Jews, New Jews, or Gentiles, in one or two, or even eight room stores, No. 1. Reed House will *maintain* the well earned reputation of the CHEAPEST!

A large stock of Dry Goods already opened for examination, and many more coming. In fact our *importations* will not close until the demand ceases. J. D. CLARK.
Erie, Sept 29, 1849. 20

COAL SHOVELS.

AME'S No. 6 can be found at the Hardware Store.
August 13. REED & SANFORD.
No. 3 Reed House.

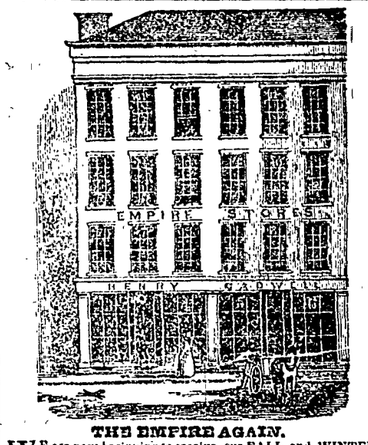
Fresh Green and Black Teas,

At the Agency of the Pekin Tea Company.

THIS day received, and all imported since the first of February last, and warranted first quality, put up in quarter, half pound and pound papers, and sold at the following prices, and the same quality and price at all times and to all persons.

GREEN		BLACK	
Young Hyson sweet cargo	50	Oolong, rich flavor	50
do do	72½	do plantation growth,	75
do do fine cargo	75	Howquas Mixture, rich and	
do Silver Leaf	1 00	highly flavored,	75
Old Hyson 75 to	1 00	Ne Plus Ultra,	1 00

These Teas may be returned, and the money refunded, if the quality does not suit. J. H. BURTON,
Erie, June 2, 1849. No 5 Reed House.



THE EMPIRE AGAIN.

WE are now beginning to receive our FALL and WINTER Importations of Goods from Europe, also from American Manufacturers, which will increase our stock to about SIXTY thousand.

Our No. 1, will be increased to one hundred tons of well assorted Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Chains, Crowbars, Wagon Boxes, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin Plate, Wire, springs, Axle Arms, &c. Iron Warranted for 3 cents pe pound.

No 2 is replenished with a good stock of GROCERIES at former prices, while they have advanced in other places full 20 per cent.

Our stock of staple *DRY GOODS* at No. 3 is very large, which we will job or retail below summer prices—also, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Men and Boy's Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Overshoes, Umbrellas, Window and Wall Paper.

The SHAWLS and SILK ROOM is now supplied with a very *large and rich* stock of Shawls of all kinds—Dress Silks, Satins, French English Merinoes, Mous de Lains Cashmere, d'Ecose Gimps and Fringes, new style of velvet Gimps, Gent. and Ladies, Kid and Iste Gloves, Muffs, Thread, Silk and Brussles Edgings Insertings, Millinery and fine Dress Goods of every name and variety of New York brices.

Our importation of SHELF HARDWARE is now beginning to arrive—also our Saddlery Hardware, Carrage and Conch Trimmings—in fact our large stock in the above line cannot be excelled which we guar

The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2.00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50
If paid within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For 5 lines not exceeding 14 lines, one year,		$3.00
One square	" "	10.00
do.	do. six months,	6.00
do.	do. three months,	3.00

Three times as many lines as one, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers shall have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and I be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements having no other directions, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. R. DEWEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State street, Erie, Pa.,

GEORGE H. CUTLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.

Conveyancing and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Butcanut, Crackers, &c. &c. Cranesside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING,

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK,

No. 2, Reed House Block. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No. 6, Four Peoples' Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boot Stores, Provisions, and Manufactured articles, No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES—A. P. Dexter, Esq., B. Norris Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 1 door below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Parkman, 61 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 52 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to the others.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

L. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in coal, at the Lake, Canal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

Edwin I. Kelso, W. W. Loomis.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Warehouse east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. Loomis, T. M. Alcott

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Juvenile and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 3, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD,

Dealer in Law, Medical, School Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist: Office and dwelling in the Reed's Block, on the East side of the Public square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. *Cavities teeth* filled with pure Gold, and rendered as healthy and useful as natives. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Building, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails, Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c., No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,

DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 19, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, is dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and Lake funds at par, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand for the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes bought at the rate of most other States, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.

Erie, July 1, 1848.

1849. THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.,

The Erie Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie Daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., Connecting at Beaver with the fine packets for PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most expeditious route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, Agent.

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

Erie May 5, 1849. 51

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Diamond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.

Erie, April 25, 1849.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received by late arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

A. B. HITCHCOCK.

Erie, August 1, 1849. 32

100 POUNDS Gum Camphor,
100 do Tartaric Acid,
150 do Bi carb Soda,
200 do Cream Tartar,
75 do Oil Oil Cassia,
50 do Gum Opium and Arabic, by
CARTER & BROTHER.

July 21, 1849.

Wines & Liquors.

A GENERAL lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Oard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,	Common do
Sherry do	Medoc do.	

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 6, Four People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 25, 1849. 7

Tobacco Stock & McLane's Vermifuge.

CAN be had by the dozen or Manufacturers price, at
Erie July 7, 1849 J.B. BURTON'S,

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was: but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 192 Nassau st., New York City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *FATHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought *into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla.* The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are hurtful to medicine, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in the manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in a vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat are the very and *actual medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is *more* from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, (as is the case with other sarsaparillas,) and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

This is so prepared, that all the different properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of *every side* in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT;* and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, SCOTFULA-NESS* all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,* and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion,* from *Acidity of the Stomach,* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flushes over the body. It is not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs;* and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing structure of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*

By tonning the constitution, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epilepsy, Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration, relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's hand is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S.

because of our GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and the other is

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the *sour, acid* liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be a pain to the system?—*What! acid to the system already deseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what miseries it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulation, and nearly all the ailments which afflict *human nature.*

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla,* is an IMITATION of the inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and *exhibitions from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used* S. P. *Townsend's FERMENTING* "SPIRIT."

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth,* that S. P. Townsend's article and OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *diametrically apart, and infinitely dissimilar,* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, it no chemist, no pharmaceutist—I know no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing, and which are in a state of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, be designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to prevent frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despondent bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SURGEON'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dye stuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schott's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SURGEON'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. 48

Family Groceries.

COFFEE, Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial.
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and crushed loaf.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, Old Port, Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga.
BRANDY, Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland Schnydam and Swan
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Monongahela.

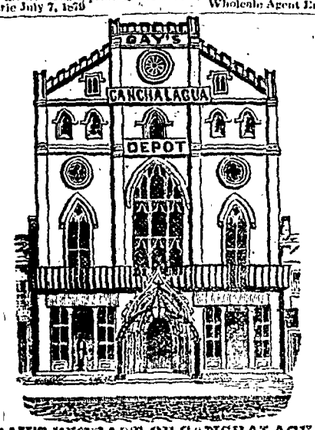
The above are warranted pure and will be sold for medical purposes.

Erie June 14, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

Ossgoods India Cholagogue.

AT the whole sale price by the dozen at
Erie July 7, 1849 A. H. BURTON'S.
Wholesale Agent Erie



CAY'S EXTRACT OF CANCHALAGUA,

A Californian Plant of Rare Medical Virtues.

A CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Diseases, Piles, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders, Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, obstructions, Fluxes, Indigestion, Depraved and Defective Appetites, and all diseases originating in

Constipation of the Bowels or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It gives TONE and VIGOR to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and is remarkable for its ANIMATING, STRENGTHENING, and RESTORATIVE PROPERTIES.

Publicly submitted by Dr. Townsend, Manufacturer of "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," to be

"FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA."

☞ In corroboration of the above, read the annexed communication, as

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY AND PROOF POSITIVE.

From the Graefenberg Company.

SIR.—You are aware that, as the originator of the *Graefenberg Company,* I must have had my attention called to the numerous Medicines presented to the public patronage. I have watched with much interest the introduction of the *Canchalagua* into this country, by yourself, and am free to say that I do Medicine stands so deservedly high as your correct of that invaluable plant. In *my own family* I have seen its extraordinary efficacy, in the cure of a confirmed case of Bronchitis. For all complaints which require the prompt and thorough purification of the blood, I deem your CANCHALAGUA PAR, VERY FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY AND ALL the Sarsaparillas OF THE DAY, AND WITH THEM ALL I AM WELL ACQUAINTED. J. T. MARSHALL.

☞ *Pamphlets containing a Description of California,* together with interesting information in relation to the CANCHALAGUA, its remarkable efficacy and cures, are GIVEN AWAY at the AGENCIES.

Sold by Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa. 5m17

BATHS! BATHS! BATHS!

WARM AND COLD

THE undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of this community to the important fact—important on account of its immediate and necessary come—that with health, happiness and length of day—that he has recently fitted up in good style, both of accommodation, and appearance, the large commodious room in the rear of his Shaving Apartment, and under the Post Office, as a *complete Bathing Establishment.*

He flatters himself that, from his ample arrangements, he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction. His Bathing Apparatus, and the entire principle, were purchased east—recently being had, in so doing ready to the convenient make and superior material.

Those wishing to indulge in the universally *acknowledged luxury* of a cooling, cleansing, cheering bath, can be accommodated at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

August 14 A. VOSBURGH.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced AGAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to suit all who may patronize him.

RICHARD CAGGIN.

Erie, August 25. 15

California Life Preservers.

IN the form of Allen's Patent Revolvers. Also, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot, Pouches, Game Bags, Percussion Caps, and other sporting things, for sale at small advance from New York prices, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, July 14 1849.

GOLD PENS.—Of a dozen different makes, including Levi Brown's best and only Pen ever made for service *no mistake;* a large assortment at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Erie, July 14, 1849.

HOLD MY HAT, WILL YOU!

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about slop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting custom work, &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away.—We dont with our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in town or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheaper the cheapest. Persons wishing to patch, or Clothing or CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all in all in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparision. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY. Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protection, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1849. n24

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, in Greene township in the settlement known as "Venkeetown." The farm contains about 100 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling, two frame barns, and sheds, together with all other out buildings necessary. There is also about 30 apple trees, mostly grafted; pears and peaches in abundance. The land is well watered and timbered, and situated in an excellent neighborhood, and convenient to market, being only five miles from Erie. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, Greene, Aug. 18—14 ASA WHITTIER.

GREAT FIRES might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolat colors,) just received and for sale by

Oct. 18. CARTER & BROTHER

Harborcreek Wool n Factory.

THE subscribers are ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels or Wool, of all kinds, or work on shares or by the yard, at their usual prices.

Carding and Cloth-dressing, done, as usual, on short notice.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 1st, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm of Rhodes, Cass & Co., by note or book, are particularly requested to call at their woolen factory in Harborcreek or before the middle of June next and settle the same. Those who may attend to this notice will confer a great favor on the subscribers.

RHODES, CASS & Co.

Harborcreek, May 1st, 1849.

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW STORE THAT IT IS QUITE UNNECESSARY IN COLD WEATHER TO KEEP

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the last arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their Stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chene, twilled, rich Florard, Italian, Grass de Rhine, Fros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

ROBES DE LAINES.—Satin striped, and figured Robes, very rich and high colored, on cashmere green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is believed, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASHMERES.—Ne Plus Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great variety. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "EXPOSITION," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered at reduced prices.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Bed Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices. Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Towlins; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinets; Kentucky Jean, and Blue Drilling, all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment* of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our *immediate inspection,* PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—*together with one of the choicest selections* of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Hankerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849.

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, July 14, 1849.

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SURGEON'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dye stuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schott's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SURGEON'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849. 48

Family Groceries.

COFFEE, Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo.
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Imperial.
SUGARS, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Coffee crushed, powdered and crushed loaf.
MOLASSES, Sugar House and Cardenas.
WINES, Madeira, Port, Old Port, Pure Juice, Sherry, Malaga.
BRANDY, Fourth Proof.
RUM, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. Rum.
GIN, Pure Holland Schnydam and Swan
WHISKEY, Old Rye and Monongahela.

The above are warranted pure and will be sold for medical purposes.

Erie June 14, 1849 CARTER & BROTHER.

CLOVES, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger Mustard. CARTER & BROTHER.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEAD ACHE, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system, while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outguard application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the *infliction*

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never in the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person inflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and